

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO



COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023-2027

“A transformed and Sustainable Kajiado”



VISION

“A prosperous, globally competitive county, offering quality life”.

MISSION

“To promote equitable and sustainable socio economic development through efficient resource utilization and inclusive participation”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	VI
CHAPTER ONE	1
COUNTY OVERVIEW	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 POSITION AND SIZE	1
1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	3
1.3.1 <i>Physical and Topographic Features</i>	3
1.3.2 <i>Climatic Conditions</i>	3
1.3.3 <i>Ecological Conditions</i>	4
1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS	5
1.4.1 <i>Administrative Units</i>	5
1.4.2 <i>County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency</i>	6
1.4.3 <i>Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)</i>	6
1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....	7
1.5.1 <i>Population Size, Composition and Distribution</i>	7
1.5.2 <i>Population Projections by Age Cohort</i>	8
1.5.3 <i>Population Density and Distribution</i>	11
1.5.4 <i>Population of Persons with Disabilities</i>	13
1.5.5 <i>Demographic Dividend Potential</i>	14
1.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX	15
CHAPTER TWO PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP II PERIOD	17
2.1 ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY REVENUE SOURCES	17
2.2 COUNTY BUDGET EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS	18
2.3 SECTORS PROGRAMMES PERFORMANCE REVIEW	19
2.4 CHALLENGES	24
2.5 EMERGING ISSUES.....	25
2.6 LESSONS LEARNT.....	26
2.7 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT	26
2.8 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	28
CHAPTER THREE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	48
3.0 INTRODUCTION	48
3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	48
3.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT	48
3.3 GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	49
3.3.1 <i>Hydrogeology and Groundwater Potential</i>	50
3.4 CLIMATE	52
3.5 MINERALS.....	54
3.6 CROP PRODUCTION	54
3.7 TRANSPORTATION.....	55
3.8 EDUCATION FACILITIES	57
3.9 HEALTH	60
3.9 URBAN CENTRES.....	61
CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	69
4.1 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	69
4.1.1 <i>Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development</i>	69
4.1.2 <i>Energy, Infrastructure and ICT</i>	71
4.1.3 <i>General Economic and Commercial Affairs</i>	72
4.1.4 <i>Health</i>	73

4.1.5	Education.....	79
4.1.6	Public Administration and International Relations	81
4.1.7	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	84
4.1.8	Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources.....	88
4.2	SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	88
4.2.1	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development.....	105
4.2.2	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	107
4.2.3	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	112
4.2.4	Health	121
4.2.5	Education.....	126
4.2.6	Public Administration and International Relations	130
4.2.7	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	138
4.2.8	Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources.....	144
4.3	CIDP LINKAGES WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS	152
4.4	CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES	152
CHAPTER FIVE IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....		154
5.0	OVERVIEW	154
5.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	155
5.2	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	158
5.3	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK.....	158
5.3.1	Resource Requirement by Sector	159
5.3.2	Revenue Projections	159
5.3.3	Estimated Resource Gap.....	159
5.3.4	Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies.....	160
5.4	ASSET MANAGEMENT	160
5.5	RISK MANAGEMENT	162
CHAPTER SIX MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.....		162
6.1	INTRODUCTION	162
6.2	COUNTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRUCTURE.....	162
6.3	M&E CAPACITY	163
6.4	M&E OUTCOME INDICATORS	163

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Area (Km2) by Sub-County	6
Table 1-2: County Government Administrative Wards.....	6
Table 1-3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency	6
Table 1-4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex).....	7
Table 1-5: Population Projections by Age Cohort.....	8
Table 1-6: Population Projections by Urban Area.....	10
Table 1-7: Population Distribution and Density by Sub-County.....	11
Table 1-8: Population Projections by Special Age Groups	11
Table 1-9: Population of Persons with Disabilities by Type	13
Table 1-10: Demographic Dividend Potential	14
Table 2-1: Kajiado County Revenue (2018/19 - 2021/22)	17
Table 2-2: Kajiado County Budget Allocation and Expenditure (2018/19-2021/22).....	18
Table 2-3: Proportionate Budgetary Expenditure (2018/19 - 2021/22).....	19
Table 3-1: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas	63
Table 4-1: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations	144
Table 5-1: Institutional Arrangement.....	156
Table 5-2: Resource Requirement by Sector	158
Table 5-3: Revenue Projections	159
Table 5-4: Estimated Resource Gap	159
Table 5-5: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures	160

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1-1: Location of the County in Kenya.....	2
Map 1-2: County's Administrative and Political Units	5

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Population Ration (M/F)	9
Figure 1-2: Population Ration (M/F)	9

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Ante Natal Care
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti Retro-Virals
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
CDH	County Department of Health
CGK	County Government of Kajiado
CHMT	County Health Management Team
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CHUs	Community Health Units
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
Km	Kilometer
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MSEs	Medium and Small Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PWD	People with Disabilities
RH	Reproductive Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centers
TB	Tuberculosis

TDMP	Traditional Medical Practice
TIVET	Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
U5MR	Under Five-Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

DRAFT FOR COMMENTS

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the overview on the county background information, position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units by constituency and wards, demographic features and human development index.

1.1 Background

Kajiado County had a total population of 1,117,840, where female population accounted for 50.1 percent while the male population was 49.8 respectively (The Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2019). The total intersex population was only 38 persons. This represents 62.6 percent population increase in the last ten (10) years. Rural-Urban migration is a major factor contributing to rapid urbanization and urban growth experienced in the county. This has contributed to the rise in multiethnic representation in the major urban centers, with the Maasai community being dominant in the rural areas.

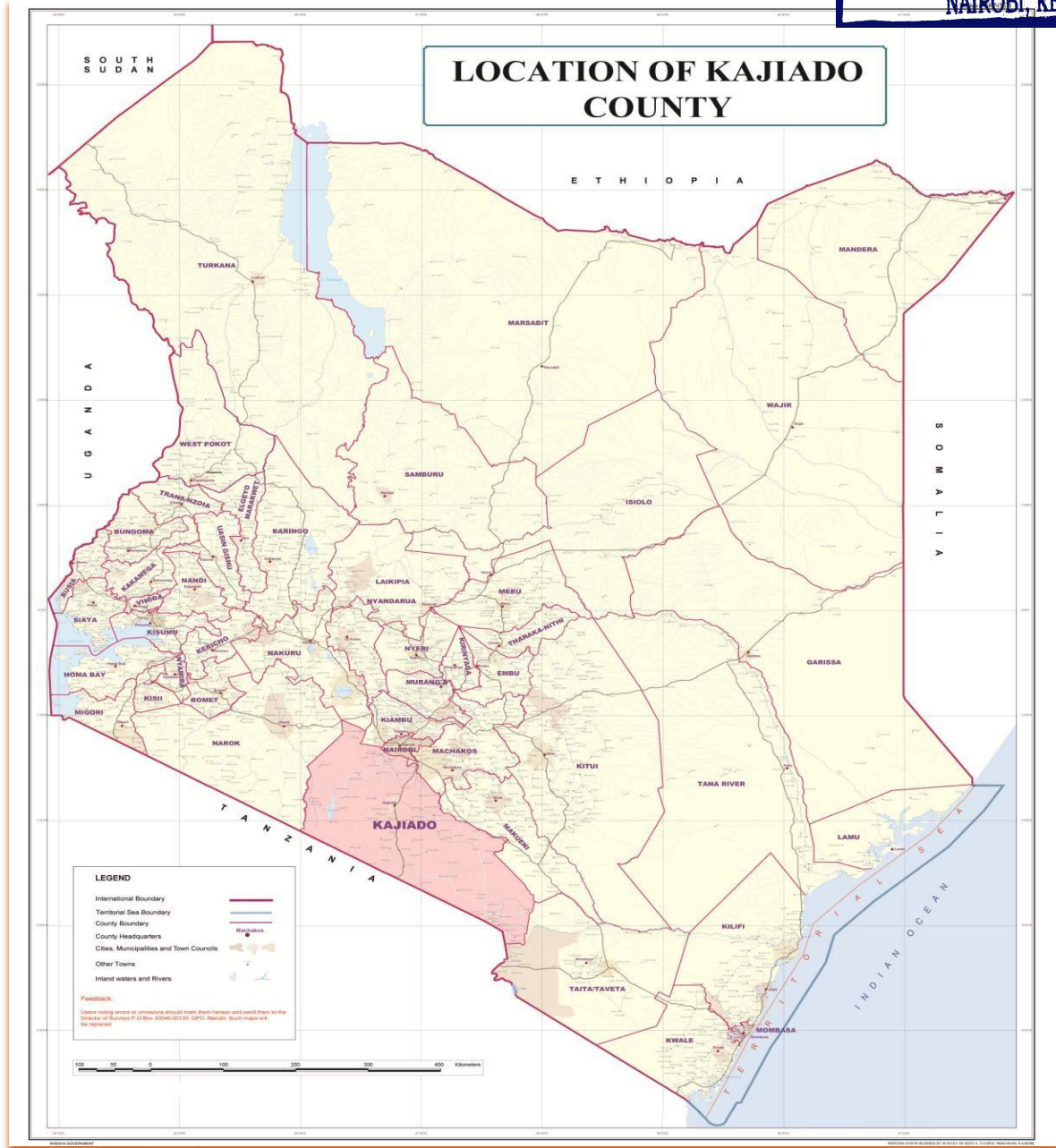
The county has five (5) sub-counties and twenty-five wards with the headquarters at Kajiado Town. It is primarily semi-arid with livestock rearing and crop growing as the main economic activities. Livestock rearing is mainly practiced through nomadic pastoralism in the rural areas. The agriculture and livestock sector employs about 75 percent of the total population and provides nearly 40 percent of the county's food requirements. According to the ASDSP Baseline report of 2014 (GoK, 2014), at least 78 percent of households were employed and derived their income from on-farm (crop, livestock sales and fishing activities). Approximately 1,055ha of land is cultivated with food crops such as maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, cowpeas, green grams, tomatoes, bulb onions amongst others.

The county is a member of Narok - Kajiado Economic Block (NaKaEB) consisting of Narok and Kajiado Counties. The objective of the bloc is to develop joint county programmes to provide an enabling environment attract investments and allow the private sector to play a leading role in its socio-economic development. It was also formed to aid in transforming lives and reduce poverty in the region through infrastructural development and quality service delivery¹.

1.2 Position and Size

Kajiado County is located in the Southern part of Kenya. The county borders the Republic of Tanzania to the Southwest, Taita Taveta County to the Southeast, Machakos and Makueni Counties to the East, Nairobi County to the Northeast, Kiambu to the North and Narok County to the West. The county covers an area of 21,872 Sq. Km

¹ Narok-Kajiado Economic Bloc COVID-19 Social Economic Re-Engineering Recovery Strategy 2020/21-2022/23



Map 1-1: Location of the County in Kenya
Source: Survey of Kenya, 2023

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Kajiado County main physical features includes plains, valleys as well as sporadic volcanic ridges and hills. Lake Magadi has the lowest altitude of 595metres above sea level while Ngong Hills in Kajiado North has the highest altitude of 2357 metres above sea level. The landscape within the county is divided into Rift Valley, Athi Kapiti Plains and Central Broken Ground.

The Rift Valley is a lengthened depression on the western side of the county running from North to South. The floor is broken by volcanoes, the steep walls forms plateaus and plains structurally forms features such as Mount Suswa and Lake Magadi.

Lake Magadi is saline formed of solid and semi-solid soda-ash deposits and is approximately 100 square kilometers in size laying in an endorheic basin formed by a graben. The lake precipitates massive quantities of trona (sodium sesquicarbonate) formed by a dense sodium carbonate brine. Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited, the Africa's largest soda-ash manufacturer and a leading chemical company commercially produces soda-ash from trona. Approximately 720,000 tons of soda ash are harvested per year in Magadi and this makes it the largest producer both in the country and in Africa.

Mount Suswa is an active volcano which contains an unusual island-block and caldera structure which is also seen at Poseidonius and Gassendi craters on the moon.

Athi Kapiti Plains comprise of an expansive dispersal area – 14,646Ha lying to the South and Southeast of Nairobi National Park (NNP) with 1,777 Households and 10 conservancies. The Athi-Kapiti ecosystem's dispersal areas enable the seasonal movement of wildlife from the NNP to the equally fauna-rich ecosystems of Amboseli, Ol Donyo Sabuk, Tsavo and Serengeti national parks.

The Athi-Kapiti ecosystem is home to the Big Five, (*lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino and elephant*). The landscape also has one of the highest densities of cheetahs in East Africa and attracts other predators such as the hyena. The shorter and more nutritious grass coupled with the open vast plains makes Athi-Kapiti plains a popular feeding ground during the calving season and the wet season for a range of herbivores, including zebras, wildebeests, waterbucks, elands, impalas and the endangered Maasai giraffe. Likes of the lesser kudu, wild dogs and gerenuk enjoy the wooded habitats at the central part of the ecosystem. The plains are home to about 500 bird species, including the ostrich, helmeted Guinea fowl, yellow-necked spurfowl, yellow-billed egret, martial eagle and Africa's heaviest flying bird, the Kori bustard. Originally home to the Maasai, the region has evolved into a more cosmopolitan area occupied by diverse communities.

The Central Broken Ground is an area stretching 20-70 Kilometres wide from the North Eastern boarder across the county to the southwest where altitude ranges from 1220 to 2073 metres above sea level.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

Kajiado County experiences long rains between March and May every year with short rains falling between October and December. The rainfall patterns vary from place to place depending on the

converging – ascending air flow, air temperature, moisture bearing winds and monsoon rains. As at the year 2022, the average highest rainfall recorded was 389.9mm around Ngong hills and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The lowest was 2.3mm recorded around Amboseli basin and the western parts of the county. This shows a negative trend in the average yearly rainfall received owing to the effects of climate change.

Kajiado County has a cool dry climate with mean annual temperatures. Over the last seven (7) years, the mean annual temperature was 38.2°C with the years 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2017 receiving 29.2°C, 28.6°C, 28.4°C and 28.4°C, consecutively. This shows an increasing trend of temperatures recorded over the past years. The highest temperatures of about 34°C have previously been recorded around Lake Magadi while the lowest of 10°C in Loitokitok on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

The county's soils include well drained, shallow to moderately deep, brown to dark brown, firm and slightly smeary, strongly calcareous, stony to gravelly clay loam; in many places saline and/or sodic soils and with inclusions of lava fields. (*National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Program Report, 2014*).

The three (3) geological regions in the county are Quaternary volcanic, Pleistocene and basement rock soils. They are mainly found in Rift Valley especially the Quaternary volcanic. In the Amboseli lake drainage system are the Pleistocene soils and the basement system rocks are found mainly along the river valleys and some parts of the plains. Basement rocks mostly comprise of various gneisses, cists, quartzite and crystalline limestone.

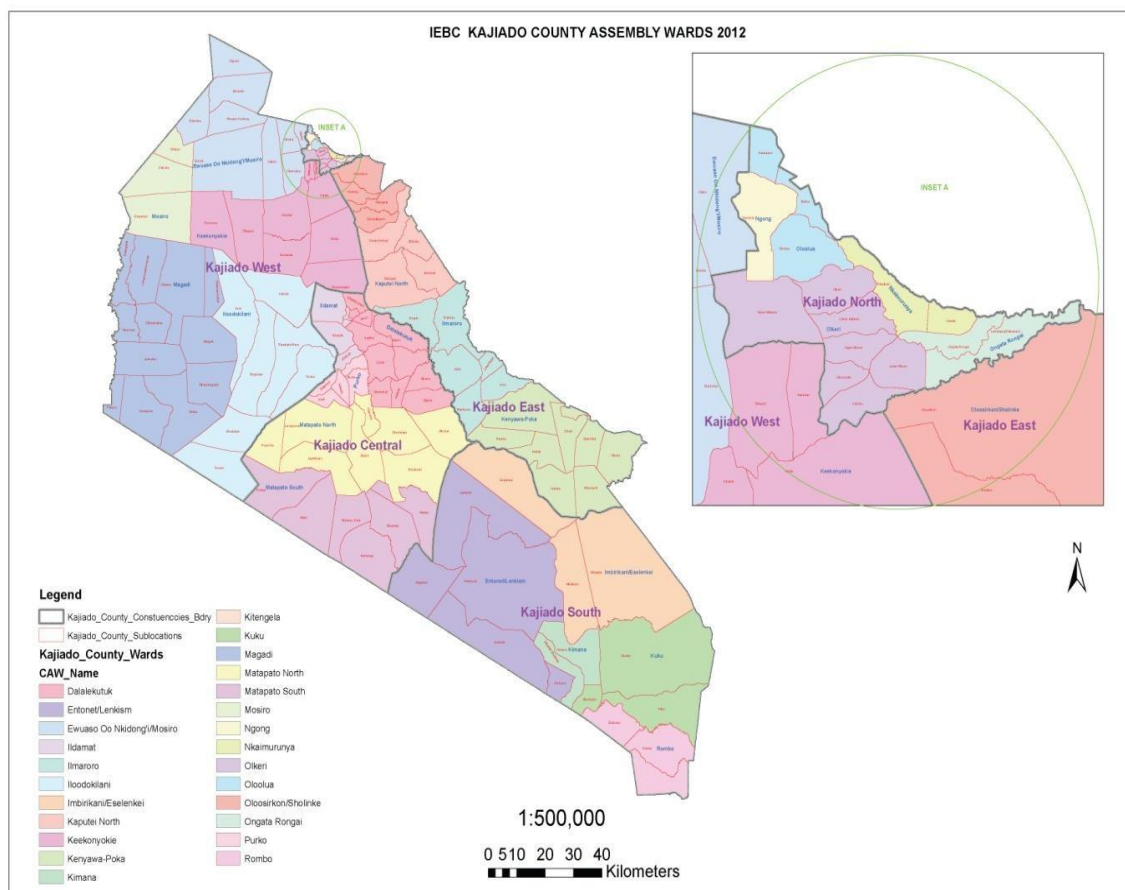
Most rivers in the eastern part of the Rift Valley drain toward the east while those within the floor of the valley are restricted to the small depressions and lakes that have no major outlets. It is within this region that Lake Magadi is found.

The amount of surface water varies from area to area. Vegetation type in the county is determined by altitude, soil type and rainfall. In many instances it has been modified by animal and human activity. Grazing, browsing, charcoal burning, extraction of fuel wood and cultivation are the major causes of vegetation reduction. In the lower parts of Mt. Kilimanjaro, indigenous trees have been cleared to create room for agriculture. Vegetation is scarce in low altitude areas and increases with altitude. Ground cover throughout the county varies seasonally with rainfall and grazing intensity. Canopy cover ranges from less than 1 percentage on heavily settled areas to about 30 percentage on steep hills².

² County Climate Risk Profile Report

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Units



Map 1-2: County's Administrative and Political Units

Source: IEBC

The table below shows the number of divisions, locations, sub-locations and area per Sq. Kms by sub-counties. Kajiado West occupies the largest area with the highest No. of locations and sub-locations closely followed by Kajiado South. The smallest sub-county by area remains to be Kajiado North with the least number. of locations and sub-locations.

Each division in Kenya is divided into locations and are headed by a chief. Locations are further subdivided into sub-locations. Each sub-location is headed by an assistant chief, appointed by the state. The state also introduced 'Nyumba Kumi Initiative' a community mobilization strategy within villages and headed by village elders.

Table 1-1: Area (Km2) by Sub-County

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations	Area (Km2)
Kajiado Central	4	31	55	4,240
Kajiado West	3	26	63	7,862
Kajiado East	6	20	36	3,322
Kajiado South	4	18	38	6,337
Kajiado North	2	10	23	111
TOTAL	19	105	215	21,872

Source: KNBS

1.4.2 County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency

Table 1-2 shows the County Government Administrative wards by constituency. There are twenty-five (25) wards and 135 villages across the county. It is worth noting that Kajiado North with the highest population has the least villages against the expectations.

Table 1-2: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub County	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
Kajiado Central	5	40
Kajiado West	5	33
Kajiado East	5	30
Kajiado South	5	19
Kajiado North	5	13
Total	25	135

Source: CGK

1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Kajiado County is divided into five (5) sub-counties and 25 wards. Every ward is represented by a Member of County Assembly (MCA). The role of an MCA is Representation, Legislation and Oversight.

Table 1-3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Ward
Kajiado Central	Dalalekutuk
	Ildamat
	Purko
	Matapato North
	Matapato South
Kajiado West	Keekonyoike
	Mosiro
	Ewuaso Nkidong'
	Iloodokilani

Constituency	Ward
	Magadi
Kajiado East	Kaputiei North
	Kitengela
	Oloorsirkon/Sholinke
	Kenyawa Poka
	Imaroro
Kajiado South	Rombo
	Kimana
	Kuku
	Imbirikani/ Eselenkei
	Entonet/ Lenkism
Kajiado North	Ngong
	Oloolua
	Olkeri
	Ongata Rongai
	Nkaimurunya

Source: IEBC

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

Table 1-4 shows the current and the projected sub-county population by sex. Kajiado North has the highest population representing 27 percent of the county population, closely followed by Kajiado East at 25 percent. Kajiado Central is the least populated at 14 percent. Kajiado North has a higher female population, however disparity in population by sex is not significant for other sub-counties. The high population witnessed in Kajiado North and Kajiado East could be attributed to factors of development such as migration, industrialization and natural increase of population, among others.

Table 1-4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

Sub-County	Census (2019)				Projections (2022)			Projections (2025)			Projections (2027)		
	Male	Female	I/S	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kajiado Central	81,514	80,343	5	161,862	90,081	89,237	179,319	96,723	95,558	192,281	101,109	99,698	200,807
Kajiado North	150,675	155,908	13	306,596	166,511	173,168	339,679	178,788	185,433	364,221	186,895	193,466	380,361
Kajiado East	138,689	135,991	7	274,687	153,266	151,046	304,312	164,566	161,744	326,310	172,028	168,751	340,779
Kajiado West	91,607	91,237	5	182,849	101,235	101,337	202,573	108,699	108,515	217,214	113,628	113,216	226,844
Kajiado South	94,613	97,225	8	191,846	104,557	107,988	212,545	112,266	115,637	227,903	117,357	120,646	238,003
Total	557,098	560,704		1,117,840	615,650	622,776	1,238,428	661,042	666,887	1,327,929	691,017	695,777	1,386,794

Source: KNBS

According to the *Kenya Population and Housing Census (2009 and 2019)*, total population in 2009 stood at 687,312 with male and female population being 345,146 and 342,166 males respectively. The 2019 population however stood at 1,117,840 with male and female population

being 557,098 and 560,704, respectively. This depicts that the population growth rate during the ten-year period is 62.6% in comparison to the national growth of 23 percent. Consecutively, the annual population growth rate in the county is 5.5 percent. The male and female population, at both levels, is seen to grow almost at the same rate.

Between the years 2020-2035, it is projected that Kajiado County will record the highest projected population increase estimated at 87 percent across the country. Generally, the increment is in all special population groups ranging from the school going population, labour force and number of households during the period. However, during the plan period (2023-2027), National Population in labor force (15-64 years) is expected to increase by 10 percent whereas number of households is expected to increase by 12.7 percent in Kajiado County. This calls for strategic investments to increase employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, enhance the education system and food security sectors.

Necessary investments in housing, waste disposal and management, security, transport among others need to be strategically implemented to accommodate the high migration rate. The net migration in 2019 according to *Economic Survey 2022* stood at 100,733.

1.5.2 Population Projections by Age Cohort

Table 1-5 shows population projections by age cohort.

Table 1-5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Sub County	Census (2019)				Projections (2022)				Projections (2025)				Projections (2027)			
	M	F	I/S	T	M	F	I/S	T	M	F	I/S	T	M	F	I/S	T
0-4	78,943	77,385		156,328	77,268	77,446		154,715	80,500	78,485		158,985	80,685	78,658		159,343
5-9	73,245	72,350		145,595	73,093	75,222		148,315	74,524	77,477		152,001	76,670	78,175		154,845
10-14	63,973	65,659		129,632	70,624	71,489		142,114	71,937	73,613		145,549	72,898	75,128		148,026
15-19	49,647	51,721		101,368	65,179	66,047		131,226	69,788	70,422		140,210	70,671	71,849		142,520
20-24	54,143	64,676		118,819	64,193	65,021		129,214	63,460	64,572		128,032	66,597	67,557		134,154
25-29	55,664	59,489		115,153	63,906	61,896		125,802	66,328	66,610		132,938	65,877	66,364		132,242
30-34	49,549	50,284		99,833	54,236	52,889		107,125	63,475	58,872		122,346	65,140	62,033		127,173
35-39	37,290	33,284		70,574	42,675	42,865		85,540	48,637	48,650		97,288	54,892	52,635		107,527
40-44	28,158	25,175		53,333	33,777	34,200		67,978	38,602	38,438		77,040	42,612	42,277		84,889
45-49	22,305	18,734		41,039	25,738	26,810		52,548	29,776	30,099		59,875	32,934	32,827		65,761
50-54	15,555	13,269		28,824	16,356	17,531		33,887	22,067	23,296		45,363	24,646	25,376		50,022
55-59	10,289	9,333		19,622	9,541	10,509		20,050	11,491	12,665		24,156	15,015	16,245		31,260
60-64	7,031	6,896		13,927	6,532	7,024		13,556	7,182	8,235		15,417	8,324	9,549		17,873
65-69	4,441	4,280		8,721	4,281	4,580		8,861	5,022	5,558		10,581	5,398	6,277		11,676
70-74	3,302	3,490		6,792	3,350	3,656		7,006	2,884	3,422		6,306	3,284	3,994		7,278
75-79	1,596	1,802		3,398	2,124	2,468		4,593	2,585	3,192		5,777	2,382	3,064		5,445
80+	1,954	2,869		4,823	2,777	3,124		5,901	2,785	3,281		6,065	2,990	3,768		6,758

Source: Kenya National Bureau Statistics

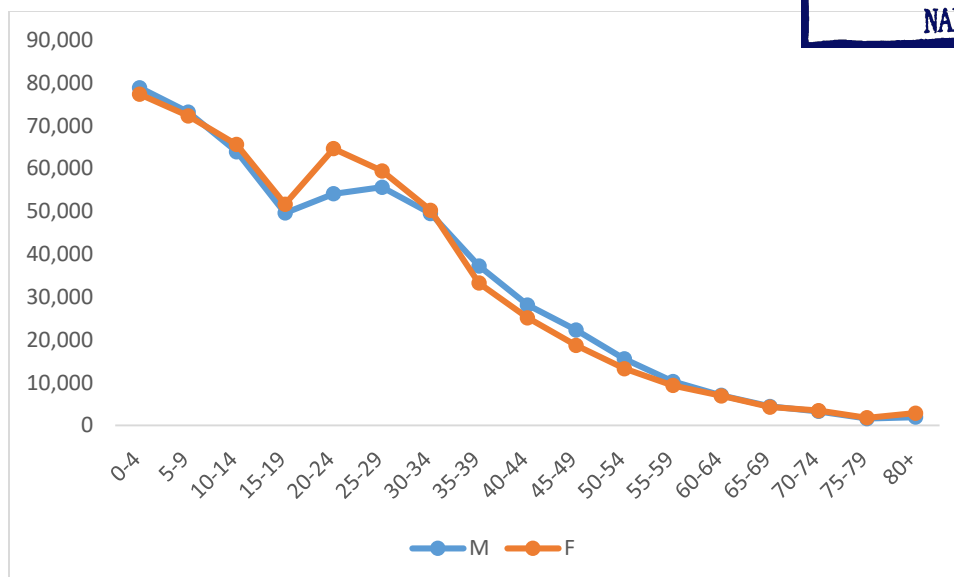


Figure 1-1: Population Ration (M/F)

The population portrays a decreasing trend from age zero to nineteen years, slightly increases to age twenty-four then steadily decreases throughout. The sex ratio for the County (no of males to 100 females) stands at 0.9999. Therefore, there is need to upscale efforts towards gender parity in provision of socioeconomic opportunities. The lower male population compared to that of females in the age cohorts above 70 years could be attributed to the lower life expectancy amongst males as compared to females.

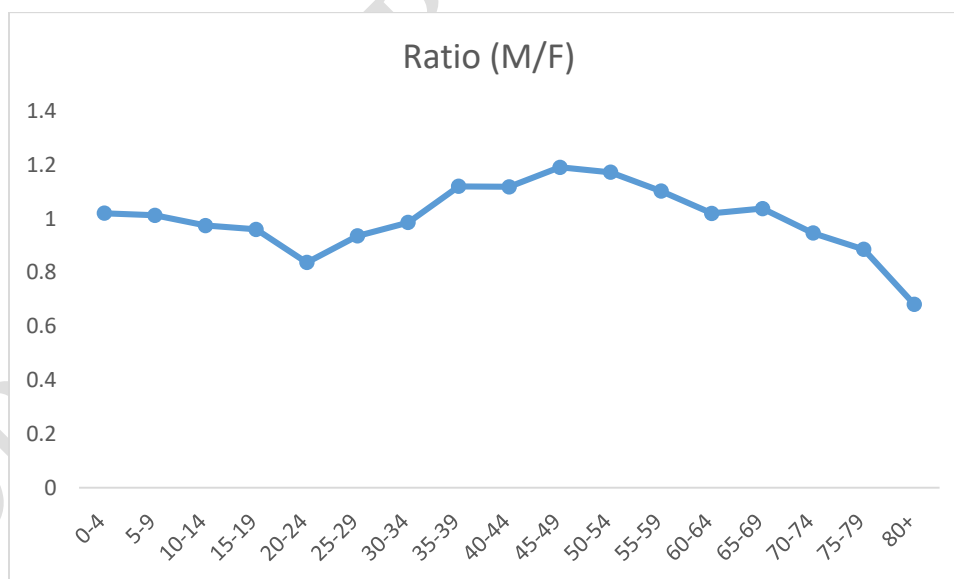


Figure 1-2: Population Ration (M/F)

Table 1-6: Population Projections by Urban Area

Urban Area	Census (2019)				Projections (2022)				Projections (2025)				Projections (2027)			
	M	F	I/S	T	M	F	I/S	T	M	F	I/S	T	M	F	I/S	T
Kitengela	75,567	78,864	5	154,436	81,139	84,679	5	165,824	87,123	90,924	6	178,052	91,355	95,341	6	186,702
O/Rongai	84,969	87,592	8	172,569	91,235	94,051	9	185,294	97,962	100,987	9	198,958	102,722	105,893	10	208,624
Ngong	50,463	51,857	3	102,323	54,184	55,681	3	109,868	58,180	59,787	3	117,970	61,006	62,691	4	123,701
Kajiado	12,407	12,267	4	24,678	13,322	13,172	4	26,498	14,304	14,143	5	28,452	14,999	14,830	5	29,834
Loitokitok	5,156	5,412	-	10,568	5,536	5,811	-	11,347	5,944	6,240	-	12,184	6,233	6,543	-	12,776
Namanga	7,579	7,343	-	14,922	8,138	7,884	-	16,022	8,738	8,466	-	17,204	9,162	8,877	-	18,040
Isinya	7,300	7,129	-	14,429	7,838	7,655	-	15,493	8,416	8,219	-	16,635	8,825	8,618	-	17,444
Emali	9,435	8,890	-	18,325	10,131	9,546	-	19,676	10,878	10,249	-	21,127	11,406	10,747	-	22,154
Kimana	4,870	5,246	-	10,116	5,229	5,633	-	10,862	5,615	6,048	-	11,663	5,887	6,342	-	12,230
Sultan-Hamud	4,183	4,535	-	8,718	4,491	4,869	-	9,361	4,823	5,228	-	10,051	5,057	5,482	-	10,539
Ibissil	3,834	3,978	-	7,812	4,117	4,271	-	8,388	4,420	4,586	-	9,007	4,635	4,809	-	9,444
Illasit	2,160	2,469	2	4,631	2,319	2,651	2	4,972	2,490	2,847	2	5,339	2,611	2,985	2	5,599
Isinet	2,202	2,234	1	4,437	2,364	2,399	1	4,764	2,539	2,576	1	5,116	2,662	2,701	1	5,364
Rombo	1,904	1,950	-	3,854	2,044	2,094	-	4,138	2,195	2,248	-	4,443	2,302	2,357	-	4,659
Masimba	1,269	1,235	-	2,504	1,363	1,326	-	2,689	1,463	1,424	-	2,887	1,534	1,493	-	3,027
Ewuaso Kedong	1,137	1,007	-	2,144	1,221	1,081	-	2,302	1,311	1,161	-	2,472	1,375	1,217	-	2,592
Kiserian	37,612	39,287	4	76,903	40,386	42,184	4	82,574	43,364	45,295	5	88,663	45,470	47,495	5	92,970

Source: KNBS

The highly occupied urban areas within Kajiado North are Rongai, Ngong and Kitengela. The proximity to Kenya's capital city among other development factors plays a major role. However, there are several lowly inhabited urban centres in Kajiado South and Kajiado West. The proportion of urban population is 55.7 of the entire county population. Kajiado County has three municipalities, Ngong municipality covers Kajiado North sub-county and parts of Keekonyokie ward in Kajiado West sub-county; Kajiado municipality which covers parts of Dalalekutuk and Ildamat wards and Kitengela municipality which covers Kaputiei North and Oloosirkon/ Sholinke wards.

The youths represent 76 percent of the economically active population. Therefore, a pronounced investment in education and youth related business and investments sector is very crucial to address interests of the youths. Special interest will be given to the policies aimed at enhancing youth participation in development goals and ensuring programmes are well coordinated. Focus shall be given to the recently developed *County Integrated Development Plan Youth Inclusion Guidelines*. The proposed affirmative actions include youth employment, youths' voice in decision making fora such for instance public participation; Budgeting of youth friendly initiatives across departments; Education sponsorship and scholarships throughout the learning process; Grants and subsidies to support youth friendly initiatives; Youth empowerment geared towards procurement Opportunities, Youth trainings and capacity building.

1.5.3 Population Density and Distribution

Table 1-7 shows population density and distribution per sub-county. Population density is the number of persons occupying an area divided by land area in square kilometers in a given time.

Table 1-7: Population Distribution and Density by Sub-County

Sub County	(2019)Census			(2022)Projections			(2025) Projections			(2027) Projections		
	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density
Kajiado Central	4,240	161,862	38	4,240	179,319	42	4,240	192,281	45	4,240	200,807	47
Kajiado North	111	306,596	2,773	111	339,679	3,071	111	364,221	3,293	111	380,361	3,439
Kajiado East	3,322	274,687	83	3,322	304,302	92	3,322	326,310	98	3,322	340,779	103
Kajiado West	7,862	182,849	23	7,862	202,573	26	7,862	217,214	28	7,862	226,844	29
Kajiado South	6,337	191,846	30	6,337	212,545	34	6,337	227,903	36	6,337	238,003	38

Source: KNBS

Kajiado North has the highest population density of 2,773 persons per sq.km as at 2019. Kajiado West on the other hand has the least population density at 23 persons per sq.km. Parts of this Kajiado West, Central and South lack major infrastructural and social amenities e.g. proper roads, electricity and water translating to the scattered population patterns.

By the end of plan period, Kajiado North is projected to have a population density of 3,439 persons per sq. km followed by Kajiado East at 103 per sq. km. This is contributed by the rapid urbanization and industrialization in some of the urban centres and towns, such as Rongai, Ngong, Kiserian and Kitengela. The county risks the adverse effects of inadequate housing, mushrooming of informal settlements, environmental degradation, and competition for amenities, among others.

On the other hand, Kajiado West, Kajiado South and Kajiado East have a lesser population density hence an opportunity for agricultural, industrial, tourism and green energy investments.

1.5.3 Population Projection by Special Age Groups

Information on population of selected age groups is vital in any development process. This section discusses the population structure and projections of selected groups namely the Under 1 year, the Under 5 years, primary school going (6-13), secondary school going (14-17), youth population (15-29), female of reproductive age (15-49), labour force (15-64) and the aged (65+) as they are key points of reference in policy formulation. Table 8 provides a summary of the projected population by broad age group to the year 2027.

Table 1-8: Population Projections by Special Age Groups

Age Group	Census (2019)			Projections (2022)			Projections (2025)			Projections (2027)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1Year)	14,080	13,727	27,807	15,118	14,739	29,857	16,233	15,826	32,059	17,022	16,595	33,617
Under 5 population	78,943	77,385	156,328	84,764	83,091	167,856	91,015	89,219	180,234	95,437	93,553	188,990

Age Group	Census (2019)			Projections (2022)			Projections (2025)			Projections (2030)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pre-School (3-5 Years)	48,399	47,482	95,881	51,968	50,983	102,951	55,800	54,743	110,543	58,511	57,402	115,913
Primary school (6-13 Years)	97,511	97,358	194,869	104,701	104,537	209,239	112,422	112,246	224,668	117,884	117,699	235,583
Secondary School (13-19 Years)	73,591	75,185	148,776	79,018	80,729	159,747	84,845	86,682	171,527	88,966	90,893	179,860
Youth (15 – 29 years)	189,078	187,204	376,282	193,277	192,964	386,241	199,575	201,605	401,180	203,146	205,770	408,916
Women of reproductive age (15-49 Years)	-	303,363	303,363		325,733	325,733	-	349,753	349,753	-	366,745	366,745
Labour Force (15-64 Years)	329,631	332,861	662,492	353,938	357,406	711,344	380,038	383,762	763,800	398,501	402,406	800,906
Aged (65+)	11,293	12,241	23,534	12,126	13,144	25,269	13,020	14,113	27,133	13,652	14,799	28,451

Source: KNBS

Under 1 year: The population of this age cohort is 27,807, comprising of 14,080 boys and 13,727 girls, representing 2 percent of the total population. This population is expected to increase to 33,617 by the end of the plan period. This expected population increase calls for improved investments in maternal and childcare health services. The government aims to reduce the infant and child morbidity and mortality by achieving 100 percent countywide vaccination as per the national schedule. Similarly, the county aims to increase accessibility to healthy facilities and treatment for child illness. Treatment for the acute respiratory infection systems, fever and diarrhea is less than 60 percent in the county. Other factors to be considered is early childhood development and child nutrition status.

Under 5 years: The population of this age cohort is 156,328, comprising of 78,943 boys and 77,385 girls, representing 14 percent of the total population. This population is expected to increase to 188,990 by the end of the plan period. It is necessary to roll out family planning programs to control population growth.

Pre-school (3 – 5 years): The population of this age cohort is 95,881, comprising of 48,399 boys and 47,482 girls, representing 9 percent of the total population. This population is expected to increase to 115,913 by the end of the plan. This expected population increase calls for improved investments in pre-primary education. The education sector focus is to enhance the quality and access to Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) through establishment of more ECDE centres and recruiting more teachers.

The primary school population (6-13 Years) represents 17 percent of the entire population. Education and training sector is key in socio-economic development. Improved investments in schools learning infrastructure and support to vulnerable groups in the society will be crucial for successful management of the expected increase in both the number of school-going age children and the enrolment particularly under the guiding policy of Universal Primary Education.

The cohort **Secondary School (14-19 Years)** represents 13 percent of the entire population. This is the teenage and youthful age, sensitive and filled by intense curiosity to social and physical developments. Teenage pregnancy is on the rise within the county, at 22 percent. Expansion of learning infrastructure will be crucial for successful management of the steady increase in both

the number of secondary school-going age persons and the enrolment particularly under the guiding policy of Subsidized Day Secondary Education

Youth Population (15 - 29): represents 34 percent of the total population. This population is projected to grow to 401,180 in 2025 and 408,916 by the end of the plan period. The County Government will need to invest in various aspects to support this population. Firstly, there will be need to provide adequate education facilities at the senior secondary level, vocational training centres and tertiary level. This will facilitate access to education level for these population. Health sector will need to focus on access to youth friendly health services to ensure a healthy population.

Creation of an economically viable environment will facilitate this population to take up the role of participation in the national development agenda. This will entail programmes that facilitate access to capital and youth training and empowerment. Further, the county government will also factor in programs that address challenges facing the youth like drug and substance abuse, societal vices like radicalization among others. Sporting activities and talent development, improvement of sports infrastructure, development of the art industry are some of the main programs that empower the youth.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the childbearing age group, which stood at 303,363 representing 27.1% of the entire County population in 2019. The population is projected to increase to 366, by 2027. This population group is important in projecting the County's population growth and planning for reproductive health services. The county needs to enhance accessibility to maternal and reproductive health services. Also, the county needs to undertake necessary measures to combat the escalating rate of teenage pregnancy currently at 22 and the rate of experience of sexual violence currently at 16.9 percent.

Labour Force (15 – 64 years): This is the largest cohort representing 59 percent of the entire population. This is the economically active cohort expected to produce enough and cater for the economically dependent population. Therefore, Strategic investments need to be undertaken in the Health and wellbeing; Education and skills development; Trade enhancement and Investments; Employment and entrepreneurship; and Good governance and Youth empowerment. Programmes aimed at reducing the crime rate and enhancing mental health are equally encouraged to combat the number of criminal perpetrators.

Aged (65+). This cohort represents 2 percent of the population. The county shall invest in Social Protection policies for instance pensions, retirement and health care policies to cushion the vulnerable aged persons.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities

Table 1-9: Population of Persons with Disabilities by Type

	Kajiado	National
Visual	4,009	333,520
Hearing	1,706	153,361
Speech / Communication	1,663	111,355
Physical / Mobility	3,571	385,416

	Kajiado	National
Mental / Cognition	1,764	212,797
Other (Self Care)	1,658	139,928
Total	14,371	1,336,377

Source: KNBS

The population of persons living with disabilities accounted for 1.3 percent of the total population (KPHS 2019). This accounts for about 1.1 percent of the total population of persons living with disability Kenya. The major types of disabilities were noted to be visual, physical, mental/ cognition, speech and self-care.

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

Table 1-10 shows the county's' demographic dividend potential by giving the percentage size of both the economically dependent and productive population. It further provides both the fertility and dependency ratio. The demographic dividend is basically the growth of the economy emanating from the possible changes in a population's age structure. The demographic dividend is presumably high when working-age population (**15 to 64**) is larger than the non-working-age (**14 and younger, and 65 and older**).

Table 1-10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2,019	2,023	2,024	2,025	2,026	2,027
Population Size	1,117,840	1,268,261	1,298,095	1,327,929	1,357,361	1,386,793
Population below 15(%)	39	35	35	34	34	33
Population 15_64 (%)	59	62	63	63	64	64
Population above 65(%)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dependency Ratio	0.69	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.56	0.55
Fertility Rate	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0

Source: KNBS

From the analysis, the dependency ratio and the fertility rates tends to decrease as the years' progress. However, the fertility rate is higher than the dependency ratio hence an opportunity for population increase. This translates to an increased population of the economically productive (**15-64 years**) proliferating at a higher rate than the economically dependent population (**15 years and below; and 65+ years**).

Notably, the percentage increase of the economically dependent population is absolutely lower than the economically productive population and decreases throughout the plan period. This informs the county that there is a potential for a higher economic growth since the working age population is approximately one and half times bigger than the non - working age population and increases throughout the plan period.

The County Adolescent and Youth Survey Reports and Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap provides insights by when to focus and achieve demographic, the county aims to achieve the Big Vision '*A Transformed and Sustainable Kajiado*'. The Vision which has three main themes; modulated pastoralism, creation of livable towns and climate proofed environment. The county will prioritize programmes and projects to facilitate sustainable livestock management and practices, provision of requisite social amenities and services to the community in the rural and

urban areas. Environmental management concerns such as waste management and pollution control will be priorities while integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Demographic dividend window of opportunity start year for Kajiado County is 2035 which is a slight improvement from the previous CIDP which was 2042. In order to achieve the demographic potential, calculated investments in the four focus areas is key.

Health and wellbeing: In order to improve the overall livelihoods for the county residents, the country aims to provide an efficient and high standard health care system. This will be achieved through investing and upgrading of health facilities; systems and workforce. Kajiado County Health Improvement Fund will be of greater focus.

Education and skills development: Under this sector the government aims to provide competitive and quality education, as well as training and scholarships. Specifically, the county aims to reduce illiteracy levels, increase the enrolment rate, and improve the transition and completion rates throughout all levels of education. Recruitment of more teachers will help to improve the teacher-pupil ratio. Quality education is key to eliminating the retrogressive cultural behaviors and teen pregnancies.

Employment and entrepreneurship: The County aims to be a supplier of locally manufactured products emanating from value addition to agricultural produce. The county will create a conducive environment for setting up of strategic industries, and eventually contribute in job creation and employment opportunities.

Good governance and Youth Empowerment: Accountability in all public affairs and management of public resources will be upheld. Up-scaling the youth training on business and increase in the empowerment funds will equip them to start and maintain income generating activities.

1.6 Human Development Index

Human Development (HD) is basically a process of improving people's well-being by broadening their freedoms, opportunities and choices. The basic ideology for HD is fairness within and across groups, effectiveness in resource utilization, people's empowerment and capacity to participate in development and inclusivity.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated as a singular complex index using a simple average of three (3) components: Life expectancy, mean years of schooling and gross per capita income. Life expectancy at birth reflects the ability to live a long and healthy life; mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling reflect the ability to acquire and utilize knowledge while Gross income per capita reflects the ability to achieve a decent standard of living.

According to the *Human Development Report 2021-22*, Kenya was in position 152 out of the 191 countries and territories across the world with a **Human Development Index (HDI)** value of 0.575. Kajiado County HDI stands at 0.59, slightly higher than the national value. It is worth noting that Kenya has come a long way recording an increase in HDI from 0.474 in 1990 to 0.575 in 2021

with the highest ever recorded being 0.581 in 2019 before reducing to 0.578 in 2020. It is assumed that the reduction was as a result of the world-wide pandemic of COVID-19. The national life expectancy at birth is 62.4 years, expected and mean years of schooling is 10.7 and 6.7, respectively, while the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is 4,474.

Inequality- adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). This extends beyond the normal attainments of a country in long life, education and per capita income and demonstrates how these attainments are spread among the populace. In real sense, IHDI is the level of human development when inequality is taken care of. The national value of IHDI in 2021 is **0.426**.

Gender Development Index (GDI) measures disparities on the HDI by gender. The national value was approximated to be **0.941**. The estimated gross national income per capita for male category was leading at \$5084 while female category was \$3873. The male category led in HDI as well as expected and mean years of schooling. The female category led in life expectancy at birth.

Gender Inequality Index (GII) presents a composite measure of gender inequality using three scopes: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The reproductive health indicators are maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate. The empowerment indicators are the percentage of parliamentary seats held by women and the percentage of population with at least some secondary education by gender. The labour market indicator is participation in the labour force by gender. Gender Inequality Index stood at **0.506**.

Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) captures the numerous deprivations that people in developing countries face in their health, education and standard of living. The MPI shows both the incidence of non-income multidimensional poverty and its intensity (the average deprivation score experienced by multi-dimensionally poor people). Based on deprivation score thresholds, people are classified as multi-dimensionally poor, in severe multidimensional poverty or vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. National MPI is 0.171.

Planetary pressures – adjusted Human Index Development Index is the level of human development adjusted by planetary pressures for instance carbon dioxide emissions per person and material footprint per person to account for excessive human pressure on the planet. The national index is 0.575.

CHAPTER TWO

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP II PERIOD

2.1 Analysis of the county revenue Sources

This section should provide annual projected revenues versus actual receipts in period under review. The information should be tabulated as in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Kajiado County Revenue (2018/19 - 2021/22)

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. (Mn))					Actual Revenue (Kshs. (Mn))			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Equitable Share	5,768.2	5,997.4	6,297.3	6,612.1	6,942.7	5,997.4	6,008.7	6,424.9	7,321.6
Conditional grants	381.1	777.5	804	833.3	865.5	653.8	857.4	1,199.7	212.9
Own Source Revenue	1,144.8	1,259.4	1,385.3	1,523.8	1,676.2	1,143.6	723.6	862.3	527.9
Other Sources (Balance B/F)	-	-	-	-	-	797.6	551.1	552.5	0
Total	7,294.1	8,034.3	8,486.6	8,969.2	9,484.4	8,592.4	8,140.8	9,039.4	8,062.4

The revenue analysis of FY 2018/19 – FY2021/22 shows that the actual revenue was above projections for FY2028/19, FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 from equitable share and conditional grants, with Owns Source Revenue (OSR) recording below the projected revenues targets for each financial year. Own Source revenue amounted to Ksh. 3,257.4 million (61.3% of projection), with equitable share amounting to Ksh. 25,752.6 million against a total projected estimate of Ksh. 24,675.00 and conditional grants by development partners amounting to Ksh. 2,923.8 million against the total projected estimate of Ksh 2,795.90. The low performance in Own Source Revenue is due to surge of COVID 19 that interrupted business operation the county critically affecting the main revenue streams, and non-fully automated revenue stream to curb linkages.

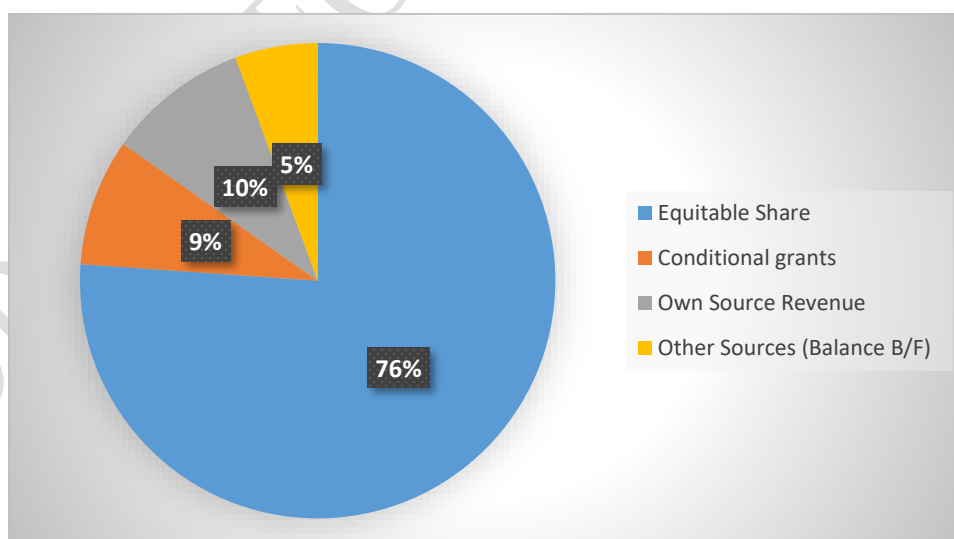


Figure 2-1: Actual Revenue Collected by Category

As shown in Figure 2-1, it is worth noting that in the review period, there has been overdependence on equitable share up to 76% with own source revenue accounting for 10%.

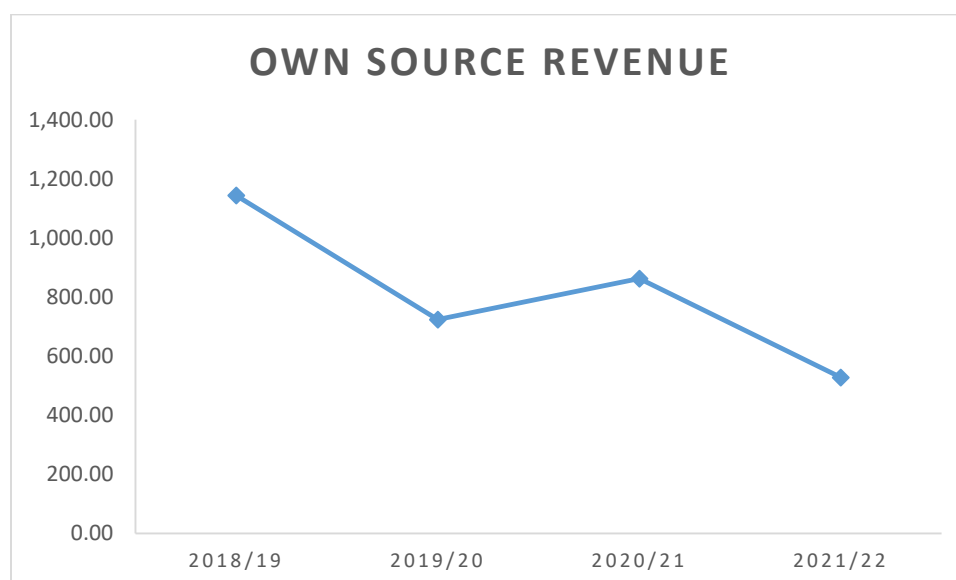


Figure 2-2: Own Source Revenue Analysis for FYs 2018/19- 2021/22

As shown in Figure 2-2, Own Source Revenue has been on the decline since 2018/19.

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

For the four (4) years, the county total allocation was Ksh. 40.6 billion and the actual total expenditure amounted to Ksh. 36.5 billion, representing 87.8% absorption. As shown in Table 2-2, all the sectors recorded an absorption rate above 80%, other than water, Social Protection, Culture & Recreation, which reported 79% absorption level.

Table 2-2: Kajiado County Budget Allocation and Expenditure (2018/19-2021/22)

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh. Mn)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh. Mn)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development	3,067,181,076	2,674,164,269	393,016,807	87
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	4,842,255,051	4,537,934,092	304,320,959	94
General Economic & Commercial Affairs	718,608,363	622,549,886	96,058,477	87
Health	10,165,127,150	9,561,160,684	603,966,466	94
Education	3,085,649,854	2,675,504,817	410,145,037	87
Public Administration and International Relations	15,645,839,285	13,872,061,702	1,773,777,583	89
Social Protection, Culture & Recreation	987,192,028	778,018,647	209,173,381	79

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh. Mn)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh. Mn)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	2,070,721,265	1,770,261,018	300,460,247	85
Total	40,582,574,072	36,491,655,115	4,090,918,957	87.75

At sector level further, a big chunk of the county allocation was geared Public Administration and International Relations (38%) followed by public health services (26.2%), Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (12.4%), Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (7.3%) and Education (7.3%).

Table 2-3: Proportionate Budgetary Expenditure (2018/19 - 2021/22)

Sector	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh. Mn)	% Of the Overall County Expenditure
Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development	2,674,164,269	7.3
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	4,537,934,092	12.4
General Economic & Commercial Affairs	622,549,886	1.7
Health	9,561,160,684	26.2
Education	2,675,504,817	7.3
Public Administration and International Relations	13,872,061,702	38.0
Social Protection, Culture & Recreation	778,018,647	2.1
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	1,770,261,018	4.9
Total	36,491,655,115	

2.3 Sectors Programmes Performance Review

Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development

During the period under review, the Sector managed to increase crop production of key various crops grown in the county. The production of maize grew from 71,983 tonnes per annum in 2018 to 30,375 tonnes per annum in 2022 against set target of 86,380 tonnes. This was a downward growth that was attributed to drought that has been experienced in the county for the last two years.

A similar trend was observed in beans, production which recorded a decline in production from 18357 tonnes per annum in 2018 to 4612 tonnes per annum in 2022. However, there was a positive trend in production of Irish Potatoes, Bulb Onions and Tomatoes. Irish potatoes recorded an increase in production from 1768 tonnes per annum in 2018 to 3700 tonnes per annum in 2022. Tomatoes recorded an increase in production from 36,460 tonnes per annum in 2018 to 53,112 tonnes per annum in 2022, whereas bulb onions production grew from 1,630 tonnes per year in 2018 to 25,233 tonnes per year in 2022. There was mixed performance on productivity of the

above crops with bulb onions and Irish potatoes showing some positive growths. Bulb Onions recorded an increase recording 38 tonnes per hectare in 2022 from 8.9 tonnes per hectare in 2018, and Irish Potatoes productivity growing from 3 tonnes per hectare in 2018 to 10 tonnes per hectare in 2022. Maize recorded are productivity of 1 tonne per hectare in 2022 which was a decline from 2.2 tonnes/ha in 2018. Beans productivity declined from 0.4 tonnes per hectare in 2018 to 0.2 tonnes per hectare in 2022. Tomatoe productivity declined from 23 tonnes per hectare to 10 tonnes per hectare in 2022. These declines in crop productivity were caused by the prolonged drought among other causes like inadequate technology in farming and other inputs.

The income generated from crop production by farmers within the county improved in some crops with others recording a declines in their values. Bulb Onions, Tomatoes and Irish Potatoes all recorded an increase in cash values, with bulb onions recording increase in value from Ksh 119,930,000 in 2018 to Ksh. 1,455,750,000 in 2022; Tomatoes recording an increase from Ksh. 989,740,000 in 2018 to Ksh. 2,276,228,571 in 2022, whereas Irish Potatoes recorded an increase from Ksh. 37,799,540 in 2018 to Ksh 107,916,667 in 2022. However, there were declines in maize and beans cash values by end term of the plan period. The declines are attributed to cases of drought due to overreliance with rain fed farming.

During the plan period the county experienced a decline in animal production at the end term across the key animal kept in the county. Goat products showed a positive change recording production of 2,674,113 Kgs meat in 2022 from 858,045 Kgs that was recorded in 2018. Beef production declined to 3,764,389 Kgs in 2022 from 9,777,820 Kgs in 2018. Production of Mutton declined to 589,432 Kgs in 2022 from 842,832 Kgs in 2018. There was also a decline in milk production from 21,529,998 litres in 2018 to 10,356,823 litres in 2022. Decreases in the annual animal production is attributed to severe drought that affected the county.

The cash value of the animal products correlated with the general production of the animal products. Income generation from Chevon greatly improved from Ksh 300,315,750 in 2018 to Ksh 1,069,645,200 in 2022. Beef value slightly declined from Ksh 1,692,315,000 in 2018 to Ksh 1,505,755,600 in 2022. However, there was a big decline in milk production in 2022 recorded at Ksh 310,704,690 from Ksh 1,076,499,900 in 2018.

In the period under review, fish production improved in terms of general production and market value even though the set targets were not met. Fish production increased from 18 tonnes per annum in 2018 to 45 tonnes per annum in 2022. The cash value of the fish production increased from Ksh 5,550,000 in 2018 to Ksh 6,452,000 in 2022. The improved performance in fish production is attributed to the increased number of fish ponds, training of fish farmers, extension services offered to farmer, and provision of fish storage and handling facilities

Energy, Infrastructure & ICT

The sector enhanced accessibility in the county by gravelling and murraming 1,245KMs of roads against a set target of 1,000Kms by end of the plan period. This was also supported by tarmacking of 79.43kms of roads though it was below the target of 225 KMs.

The Sector increased access to affordable and reliable energy, in which by 2022 100 households and institutions were using alternative renewable sources of energy against the set target of 30

households and institutions. This was achieved through establishment of partnerships on energy and training of county residents.

In the review period the county improved its efficiency and effectiveness in fire emergency responses as it responded effectively and on time to all reported incidents of fire. This is attributed to increase in number of firefighting engines purchased and capacity development of officers responsible for emergency responses.

The sector worked to ensure increased access to affordable and decent housing. By the end of the plan period the county had 40% of its population using ABT, 30 units of social and affordable housing units constructed, and upgrading of two slums. The county ensured security in market places by installing and maintaining street lights within Kajiado urban centres.

General Economic and Commercial Affairs

In the review period the sector recorded an increase in number of registered and operational businesses in the county. The registered and operational businesses increased from 24,453 in 2018 to 40,000 in 2022. This increase is attributed to development and rehabilitation of market infrastructures, availability of credit facilities, linking of Producer Business Group (PBG) to industry experts for product development, and implementation of trade policy. The sector also recorded an increased registered and operational industries in the county over the review period.

The number of registered and operational industries increased from 25 in 2018 to 50 in 2022. There was a reduction in exploitation of consumers as the sector recorded 40 percent of complaints from consumers. However, this was far from the set target of 30 percent at the end of the plan period. To reduce consumer exploitation, the county constructed cattle weighing machines and carried out campaigns on consumer rights.

Health Sector

The sector reported increased access to health care services especially by enhancing staffing where about 90 percent of the public health facilities are staffed. The county facilitated community mobilization for uptake of health care insurance services through the Mbuzi Moja Afya Bora initiative. Vulnerable community members/ families were identified and enrolled through the program. Key outputs recorded during the period include; Coordination of integrated outreaches with a success rate of over 58 percent. This was mainly attributed to the support by various programme partners who worked with the department. However, the county did not manage to establish nomadic outreach centres as planned due to budgetary constraints.

Additionally, the county department of health services upgraded/equipped and rehabilitated 90 public primary care facilities. The Department further managed to establish and operationalize 247 community units, upgraded/equipped health facilities to level 4 hospital, established 1 blood satellite unit, conducted community awareness forums on adoption of healthy lifestyle practices, and established 5 cancer screening clinics.

In collaboration with the KOICA and the Transforming Health Care project, the department managed to enhance emergency and referral services through procurement of 5 No. ambulances.

The department successfully managed and contained various disease outbreaks such as cholera and COVID 19 in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and partners.

The Average Length of Stay (ALOS) which depicts efficiency rate in service delivery improved from 13 days in 2018 to 7 days, while all facilities and public health posts had adequate public health supplies, Medicines and equipment's as at the end of the plan period. Further, the county HIV and AIDS prevalence rate reduced from 4.4 percent in 2018 to 3.4 percent. Immunization coverage improved from 79 percent in 2018 to 83 percent, the proportion of eligible population accessing FP services increased from 39 percent in 2018 to 41 percent, the proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled attendant also increased from 49 percent in 2018 to 66.1 percent. The proportion of pregnant women attending four (4) ANC visits increased from 43 percent to 44 percent at the end of the plan period.

The prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age decreased from 25.3 to 14, the prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under 5 years of age decreased from 10 to 7.6, the proportion of infants born with low birth weight (< 2,500 grams) reduced from 8 percent to 5.1 percent.

Proportion of rural households with improved sanitation improved from 26 percent to 32 percent, while the proportion of urban and peri-urban households with improved sanitation increased from 49.2 percent to 57 percent. Further, 78 percent of the households were reached through health promotion, 35 percent of schools had improved hygiene practice. In promotion of school health and hygiene, 46 percent of school going girls had access to sufficient menstrual products and education.

Education Sector

Access to basic and tertiary education improved over the plan period as a result of various interventions. The net enrolment rate in Early Childhood Education was 86 percent. This achievement is attributed to the construction, rehabilitation and equipping of 81 ECDE classrooms, recruitment of 656 ECDE teachers, training of 614 ECDE teachers and provision of learning materials to 95 percent of all ECDE centres in the county. Transition rate from ECD to primary school level increased from 77 percent in 2018 to 90 percent at the end of the plan period.

In the plan period, infrastructure in six (6) Vocational Training Colleges was improved, 11 (VTC) were equipped, while 95 percent of all VTCs were provided with teaching and learning materials. In addition, 1,307 students in VTCs were supported with bursary, three (3) Youth Empowerment Centers (YEC) Resource Centers were equipped and operationalized, and 700 youth capacity built on economic empowerment (AGPO, internships, apprenticeship, entrepreneurial skills). The County Literacy Rate had improved from 65 percent in 2018 to 67 percent at the end of the plan period. In order to promote gender equity and girl child rights, 16 percent of all schools were sensitized against harmful practices like Female Genital Mutilation, early marriages and including campaigns against child pregnancies. To mainstream disability, support of children with special needs, psycho-education assessments and placements were undertaken.

Public Administration and Internal Relations Sector

Human resource management is one of the central priorities of the county government. This aims at ensuring that the public service is well prepared to facilitate efficient and effective service delivery. The county department of public service implemented performance contracting and appraisal for the senior management staff of the county. The county also recorded 70 percent reduction in customer complaints. The county was able to review and implement its organizational structure, and provided medical cover to all its staff. It also reviewed and implemented citizen service delivery charter and trained staff on national values and principles of governance.

Citizen participation in county development agenda improved from 60 percent in 2018 to 80 percent at the end of the plan period. This was as a result of holding civic education and public participation forums.

The county enhanced transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, with the audit opinion improving from adverse in 2018 to qualified at the end of the plan period. The County Government managed to mobilize 45 percent against a target of 90 percent.

The county recorded a reduction in litigation issues, by close to 50 percent at the end of the plan period. However, the office of the County Attorney undertook an audit and recorded a huge number of pending cases across all county departments, thus depicting a high risk in litigation issues on pending court cases and possible pending bills in legal fees.

Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector (missing arts and culture, youth and sports)

The social protection subsector facilitated participation of the youth in various development activities. These include youth mentorship, training of entrepreneurship and facilitating access to credit through the youth and women enterprise fund. Through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities, various women, youth and the persons living with disability the county enhanced participation of these special interest group in the implementation of government programs and projects.

On gender representation, 43.8 percent of county staff are women. This has reduced gender disparities across all levels and sectors in the county. On economic empowerment, 214 women groups have benefited from enterprise funds, while 2,427 girls and boys were mentored

The proportion of elderly people enrolled to cash transfer fund increased from 20 percent in 2018 to 40, while the number of OVC under Cash Transfer Fund increased from 3,911 in 2018 to 4,400 at the end of the plan period.

Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector (missing irrigation and environment)

In the last five years the sector has worked to increase access to safe and clean water in the county. As a result of various intervention in supply of water, the Average distance covered by households to the nearest water point has been reduced from 4.8km in 2018 to 4.5 km as at 2022. The percentage of households accessing clean and safe drinking water has improved from 67.2% in

2018 to 69.5 in 2022. This is attributed to connection of 6,175 new households to piped water. 20.125 households supplied with water (piped) and 1,313 (other sources), and 49 public facilities connected to safe water systems.

The sector increased land under irrigation from 6,000ha in 2018 to 6556 ha. in 2022, various projects were implemented including Kalesirua furrow.

The county increased access to sanitation service as the percentage of households using main sewer, septic tank, or cesspool increased from 11.3 percent in 2018 to 13.3 percent in 2022. This change is attributed awareness creation to community members on importance of environmental conservation, development of waste disposal infrastructure, and privatization of garbage collection.

The area under tree cover in the county increased from 3.6 percent in 2018 to 5 percent in 2022, surpassing the set target of 4.3 percent in the plan review period. This was achieved through forest restoration and other tree planting initiatives like advocating for institutions to adopt the concept of tree planting.

2.4 Challenges

Covid-19 pandemic: The emergence and spread of Covid-19 pandemic globally in 2020 and its containment measures adversely affected the economy. This resulted to global economic contraction, thus disrupting businesses leading to loss of livelihoods for the population. To facilitate emergency response, the county had to institute measures that necessitated for review of budgets to avail funds to combat the spread of the virus, such as building and equipping Covid-19 Isolation Centres, buying and supply of PPEs and treatment equipment such as ventilators and ICU facilities. Additionally, the pandemic led to the scaling down of office operations, a factor that slowed down service delivery.

Delays in Exchequer Release: The COVID-19 situation also affected disbursement of funds nationally, therefore compromising service delivery and implementation of government plans and policies. The situation therefore affected delivery of the Plan outcomes as were planned.

Accumulated pending bills: The county government has continued to accumulate the stock of pending bills as a result of unrealized revenues. This continues to constrain the county government fiscal space as priority spending must factor for payment of pending bills.

Shortfall in Revenue Targets: The adverse effects from the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant containment measures led to shutdown of the economy. The effects impacted negatively on the business environment leading to closure of numerous businesses in the county. This contributed to underperformance of the own source revenue resulting to underfunding of the annual budgets.

Weak Human Resource Management Practices: During the period under review, human resource management to facilitate efficient and effective service delivery was not fully attained. This was mainly attributed by lack of adequate and elaborate policy framework to support human resource management. Development of requisite policies and further implementation including

monitoring and evaluation will facilitate government operation and service delivery.

Weak asset management system: This has affected management of government assets and resources thus affecting sustainability in service delivery. These entails management of fixed and non-current assets such as: Land, buildings, vehicles and heavy machinery, including resources/institutions such as the AMS, Demo farm and the ATC in Ngong among others. The weak asset management systems result from lack of policy framework, inadequate resources to support maintenance of government assets.

Weak Monitoring and Evaluation System: The County has been implementing manual monitoring and evaluation of government policies, plans and projects. Implementation of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) has not been fully adopted to facilitate coordination and management of programmes and projects.

Shortage of critical staff due to lack of a proper succession management system has affected service delivery and implementation of government programmes. Staff shortfall results from natural attrition, retirements and resignations.

Inadequate equipment, facilities and office space: During the plan period, available financial resources, equipment, vehicles and office space were inadequate to facilitate programmes implementation. This hindered activities and operations such as extension services, M&E, audit process of government programmes among other operations.

2.5 Emerging Issues

COVID 19 pandemic: The first case of Covid-19 was reported in Kenya in early 2020. The disease continued to spread at an alarming rate, and several Covid waves emerged. This emergence and spread of Covid-19 pandemic and its containment measures adversely effected economic growth and development in the country thus resulting to contraction of the economy.

Invasion of desert locusts and army worms, there were also outbreaks of animal diseases such as rift valley fever, foot and mouth, blue tongue and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP). This negatively affected agricultural production, leading to reduced productivity, market access restrictions, increase in cost of production and post-harvest losses.

Climate Change continues to exacerbate extreme weather, Kajiado County is facing an increase in drought and famine, flash floods and winds. Effects of climate change have led to increased livestock mortality, low animal production and productivity, crop failures and school drop outs, threatening the sustainability of the County's development.

Information Communication Technology integration to facilitate efficiency in government processes and service delivery.

2.6 Lessons Learnt

1. The County should put more effort in resource mobilization e.g. by strengthening Public-Private Partnership and mapping own source revenue streams to supplement available resources meant for development programmes/projects.
2. Participatory planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects leads to effective implementation and ownership.
3. Monitoring and Evaluation is a key component to ensure there is value for money. There should be a budgetary allocation for natural calamities/ disaster preparedness and management such as floods, drought, locust invasion, and Covid-19.
4. Proper project planning and management are critical for successful program/project implementation.

2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Sand	Trade, Revenue, Natural Resources	Harvesting in four main routes; Kajiado- Kmq, Kiserian- Singiraine, Kajiado-Bisil-Mile Tisa, Kajiado Mashuuru Sand is largely being utilized by neighbouring counties	Packaging sand for export and utilization for many other uses	There is no legislation in the county level governing the utilization of sand	Barriers along the sand route to curb various activities that may result to depletion of the resource
Ballast	Trade, Revenue, Natural Resource	Rocks/stones that produce ballast are readily found across the county. However, the resource is mainly being exploited in Kajido West and in Keekonyokie ward	Increasing demand for ballast with the county, and areas near/bordering Nairobi city County	Areas in the county rich with the resource have poor accessibility and also are distant from main roads	The sector in charge carries out frequent operations to curb illegalities in order to conserve the environment
Limestone	Trade, Revenue, Natural Resource	The resource is largely found in Kenya Marble Quarry (KMQ).It is mainly mined by artisans and sold as a raw product.	Value addition of the raw product to suit the many needs of people	There has been inadequate technical capacity by locals to carry out value addition to limestone	The sector in charge carries out frequent operations to curb illegalities in order to conserve the environment
Trona	Trade and Environment	Mining of Trona for export by TATA Chemicals limited	Sustained demand for soda ash; Potential	Siltation of Lake Magadi; and declining	ecosystem management of source water (Ewuaso)

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
			Tourist attraction site	water levels and soda ash volumes	Nyiro) to curb siltation
Gypsum	Trade and Environment	the resource is found in Ennkingiri in isinya. currently the resource is not tapped	There are many companies dealing with gypsum in the County and therefore, mapping should be done to know the volumes and quantities of the resource for investors to utilize the resource.	there is no reliable enough data about the gypsum found in enkirigiri	NONE
Wind	Trade and Environment	established wind power stations-at Ngong hills wind power stations Kipeto 1 and 11 wind power projects;	Increased investment opportunities in green energy According to the county green energy atlas, there are places in the county potential for wind energy like Oldonyonyokie.	Huge capital requirements; Low uptake of green energy technologies	Pursue PPPs; Awareness and sensitization on green energy technologies
Solar	Trade and Environment	Solar is the main source of energy utilized in most rural parts of the county according to the county green energy atlas Magadi solar project is underway	The county green energy atlas states that there is very big potential for solar energy across the county increased investment opportunities in green energy	Huge capital requirements; Low uptake of green energy technologies	Review of Environmental, Social impact Audit
Geothermal	Trade and environment	Mt. suswa geothermal is under way	increased investment opportunities in green energy	Huge capital requirements low uptake of green energy technologies	

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Oil and Gas	Trade Department	Exploration ongoing at lake Magadi base	2D seismic exploration data yielded hydrocarbon potential investment opportunities exists	Limited technical capacity ; capital intensive venture	PPPs capacity building on oil and gas exploration
Laterite	trade and environment	the resources if found in duka moja and currently it is being utilized for base course monument building and mainly body of tiles by tiles companies	increased demand of the natural resources from local companies	the resources is not mapped to identify other places in the county rich with the resource	reviewing of environmental, social impact assessment reports of the companies utilizing the resource

2.8 Development Issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Agriculture, urban and Rural development	Low Agricultural production and productivity	Lack of necessary and relevant policies and legal frameworks	technical skills gap, Lack of political goodwill	Support from Development partners, Capacity at National government
		Inadequate and Ineffective extension services	Poor road infrastructure, low budgetary allocations, low staffing levels	Existing sectoral linkages, digital platforms, Availability of peer extension, existence of PPP,
		Limited access to Agricultural information	Lack of information dissemination channels, lack of proper coordination	Existing partnerships and linkages, availability of digital platforms for information dissemination
		Inadequate access to critical farm inputs	lack of access to credit facilities, high costs of critical inputs,	Availability of financial institutions, cooperatives, Sacco, farm input dealers
		Inadequate Training Facilities	Low budgetary allocations, inadequate technical personnel, lack of information	availability of digital platforms for information dissemination, existence of institutional networks and linkages, existence of farmer field schools
		Over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	High cost of technology, lack of technical skills and knowledge,	Availability of appropriate technologies, Availability of legal frameworks and policies, Existence of political goodwill

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Low levels of Agricultural Mechanization	Low budgetary allocations, High costs of machineries, lack of technical skills	Existing of legal frameworks, Existence of financial ,existing machinery hire services; availability of farm machinery dealers
		High post-harvest losses	High cost of technology, lack of technical skills and knowledge,	Existing financial institutions, credit facilities, Support from Development partners
	High Prevalence of Crop pests and diseases	Emerging new variants of crops pests and diseases	Limited access to information and dissemination channels, low budgetary allocations, high cost of chemicals, Lack of coordinated plans	Existing knowledge of IPM and organic farming, existence of digital media platforms
		Lack of necessary and relevant policies and legal frameworks	Lack technical capacity, High costs of chemicals	Support from Development partners, political goodwill
		Lack of proper coordinated approaches to control, High costs of technologies, Lack of technical skills	Low Budgetary Allocations, Uncoordinated intervention measures	Existing digital platforms, Available ITK
	Limited access to Agribusiness and Market opportunities	Lack of market information, poor marketing infrastructure, poor market linkages and partnerships	Ineffective extension services, lack of traceability systems, High costs of infrastructure development.	Existing marketing pricing index, existing cooperatives
		Trans-boundary market barriers, lack of legal frameworks	lack of political good will, high costs of policy development process	Technical support from development partners
		Low production and Lack of organized marketing systems		Existing Public Private Production Partnerships, contract farming agreements
	Low levels of processing and value addition of Agricultural produce	High costs of Agro processing equipment, lack of technical skills,	Lack of legal frameworks, lack of organized marketing structures	Existing political good will, Existing Public Private Partnerships(PPP), Support from Development partners
	Low livestock production and productivity	Recurrent droughts	Limited access to Livestock extension services, over reliance to traditional livestock production systems	Existing of early warning systems, existence of digital information systems

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		High prevalence of livestock pest and diseases	lack of implementation of existing regulations for animal movements, no customized disease control act, Lack of effective extension services	Strong inter sectoral linkages, existing National disease control act
		Low adoption of appropriate production technologies	High cost technologies, lack of information, cultural practices	Availability of skilled personnel
	Low livestock production and productivity	Recurrent droughts, unsuitable livestock breeds, Competing land use interests, inadequate extension services, over reliance to traditional livestock production systems	Limited access to Livestock extension services, Inadequate livestock extension officers, Inadequate mobility of livestock extension officers, Inadequate funding of livestock activities, Lack of policies to regulate the sector	existence of willing development partners in livestock sector, Existence of technical livestock extension officer, existing of early warning systems, existence of digital information systems, existence of a county coordination structure
		High prevalence of livestock pest and diseases	lack of implementation of existing regulations for animal movements, no customized disease control act, Lack of effective extension services	Strong inter sectoral linkages, existing National disease control act
		Low adoption of appropriate production technologies	High cost technologies, lack of information, cultural practices	Availability of skilled personnel
	Low fish production	High cost of fish production	high costs of fish production inputs	On farm fish feed production, existing PPPP's
		Limited access to aquaculture information	Ineffective extension services,	Existing digital platforms, availability of skilled personnel, existing peer extension
		Limited and inadequate access to fish and fish product markets	Poor market infrastructure, poor post-harvest management, poor market linkages	Value addition, Market proximity, metropolis and cosmopolis
Education	Low Access, retention and transition for Early Childhood Development and Education	Lack of food at home, Far apart ECDE centres, Inadequate classes, Long distances to school (More than 2Km)	frequent drought and famine, scattered settlements	Availability of land for extra ECDEs, Existence of development partners willing to fund different aspects of ECDE education, Availability of County and National governments budget funds

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Low quality of education in the county ECDE	Inadequate staff, weak monitoring and evaluation of learning, Inadequate teaching materials, tools and equipment, weak management of institutions	Inadequate allocation, absence of school BOMs	Digital learning technology. Availability of trained manpower in the county
	ECDE centers that are un-responsive to special needs Education	Unsuitable infrastructure for SNE, lack of capacity to identify and place SNE learners	Lack of prioritization of SNE issues, Inadequate allocation, Lack of SNE teachers and managerial staff,	Availability of trained manpower in the county
	Low Access, retention and transition for Early Childhood Development and Education	Low enrollment, Far apart VTC centres, Inadequate classes, Inadequate teaching materials, tools and equipment, Inadequate staff	Negative traditional value placed on VTC education, Long distances to school, Costly tools and equipment	Existence of development partners willing to fund different aspects of VTC education, Availability of County and National governments budget funds
	Low quality of education in VTCs	Inadequate staff, weak monitoring and evaluation of learning, Inadequate teaching materials, tools and equipment, weak management of institutions	Inadequate allocation, absence of school BOMs	Digital learning technology. Availability of trained manpower in the county
	Vocational Training centers that are un-responsive to special needs Education	Un-suitable infrastructure for SNE, lack of capacity to identify and place SNE learners	Lack of prioritization of SNE issues, Inadequate allocation, Lack of SNE teachers and managerial staff,	Availability of trained manpower in the county
	Youth unemployment	Economic downturn, Lack of seed capital to start businesses, Lack of marketable skills, white color jobs mentality, lack of entrepreneurial skills	Youth Disempowered, Poverty, inadequate allocation	Many willing stakeholders and donors to empower the youth, Friendly national and County Government policies, political goodwill
	Un-exploited youth sports talent	Un-nurtured youth talent, lack of exposure/connection to the competitive world	Lack of a system of early identification of youth sports talent, Poor commercialization of sports talent, lack of mentors	Potential for high earnings from sports talent
Public Administration and International Relations	Inadequate policy and planning framework for enhancing coordination, regulation and strategic direction on investments in the sector	Lack of a water policy in place to offer policy direction of the sector; Lack of a County water and sanitation act to regulate the sector; Lack of a County Integrated Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Masterplan to guide the Sector on investments and for resource mobilization;	Inadequate resources to develop the policy and planning framework; Insufficient political good will to propel the existing draft policies and bills to completion; Unclear sector mandates on various interrelated issues such as water, environment, land,	Availability of partners willing to support development of policy and planning framework; Existence of the County Attorney Office to support in developing and reviewing the policy and planning framework; Existence of state laws that can easily be

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Lack of a Sector Strategic Paper to guide implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the existing plans; Lack of a Sand Harvesting and Quarry Management policy to offer direction on natural resources exploitation; Lack of a Sustainable Forest Resources Management and Exploitation (Charcoal) Policy to guide on conservation of county forests; Lack of a Solid Waste Management Policy; Lack of a Climate Change Policy to guide mainstreaming of climate change in the County; Lack of Irrigation Policy to guide irrigation activities; Lack of a County Climate Action Plan; Lack of a Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Plan	physical planning, public health and agriculture; Low knowledge of the general public on the importance of developing policy and planning framework	customized to suit the County needs
	Non-optimal staff Performance	Gaps in staff establishment; Inadequate human resource capacity; Unclear job description for staff; Inadequate working tools and equipment; Unclear organization structures; Poor communication and reporting structures; Unconducive working environment due to lack of basic amenities such as water, sanitation facilities, internet connectivity etc; Poor designation and deployment of staff based on their qualifications and competencies; Poor succession plans; Inadequate facilitation of staff to perform field activities in terms of logistics	Inadequate finances to fully support human resource planning; Vastness of the County that constraints service delivery to the lowest levels in the community thus requiring more personnel; Absence of performance contracts cascaded to the lower staff cadres	Availability of partners willing to support in human resource capacity building; Availability of new technologies for human resource management; Availability of students who are looking for attachment and internship positions; Existence of performance contracts for high cadre staff which can be easily cascaded to the lower levels

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Weak Sector Resource Mobilization and Coordination mechanism	Uncoordinated stakeholder/development partners engagement; Lack of an integrated infrastructure master plan to guide resource mobilization; Lack of a water policy in place to guide financing of the sector; Overlaps in the sector mandates resulting to resources disintegration	1. Absence of a central coordination unit as an entry point for various development partners into the County 2. Inadequate finances to support development of an integrated water and sanitation infrastructure master plan	Establishment of the County Investment Unit; Willingness of development partners to support in developing an integrated water and sanitation infrastructure master plan; Existence of a draft County Water Policy which can be finalized and gazetted promptly
	Non optimal service delivery	Inadequate capacity	Lack of enough funds	political good will
		Inadequate legislation on county government administration	lack of enough policies enacted	
		inadequate devolved governance infrastructure in place	lack of sufficient funds	
	weak human resource management and development systems	lack of HR Policies ,review of HR procedures and manuals	lack of HR policies and guidelines	Existence of Qualified Human Resource
		weak HR capacity development	lack of human resource capacity development framework	
		lack of Digitization of county personnel records and PMS	lack of Digitization of county personnel records and PMS	
		lack of Staff Establishment and HR staff Plans	lack of Staff Establishment and HR staff Plans	
		inadequate HR Audit system	limited resource allocation for HR Audits	
		Lack of proper County Organization structure	limited budget allocation to develop County Organization structure	
	Weak Performance Management Framework	inadequate performance management systems	inadequate performance management systems	Good will from all stakeholders and qualified HR personnel
	Lack of adaptation and implementation HR Welfare and benefit management	limited budget allocation for medical cover and WIBA, group life cover for county staff (millions)	limited budget allocation for medical cover and WIBA cover for county staff	Existence of policy regulations and guidelines
		limited budget allocation for car loan and mortgage (millions)	limited budget allocation for car loan and mortgage	
		limited budget allocation for county employees remuneration (millions)	limited budget allocation for county employees remuneration (millions)	

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Compliance to recommended recruitment regulations and standards	Limited information on County Recruitment opportunities	Limited information on County Recruitment opportunities	Existing guidelines and regulations on HR recruitment
		Limited number of eligible female, and PWDs applicants		
		Political interference in County Recruitments	lack of sensitization on recruitment procedures	
	Low citizen participation on county development matters	Limited civic education	limited budget allocation	Supporting policy framework and human resource
		limited mechanism for citizen mobilization	limited budget allocation	
		inadequate information and data on county development	limited budget allocation and low literacy level	
		weak guidelines on citizen participation	lack of citizen participation guidelines	
		poor complaint address mechanism	limited budget to facilitate the complaint process	
	weak compliance of county laws and enforcement	lack of enforcement tools and equipment (vehicles, laptops, furniture, radio calls)	limited budget allocation to procure tools and equipment to enforce laws	Existing legal and policy framework
		lack of assets, poor Security and accountability in County government institutions	Insufficient budget allocation	
Social Protection, Culture & Recreation	High levels of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV),	Limited capacity in SGBV prevention and response programs	Limited number of specialized SGBV service points. The ideology of male sexual entitlement. Social norms that support SGBV.	Establishment of Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres (GBVRCs),Sensitization
			Lack of GBVR centers in the sub counties	Advocacy and sensitization on the rights of women and girls
	FGM, Teenage pregnancies and its triple threats	Retrogressive culture on women and children issues	Strong cultural believes among the community members; Prejudices	
		High illiteracy levels amongst female	rigid culture, prevalence of male education against female	Recognition of GBV champions
		poverty and ignorance	lack of property ownership	Increase chances of girls going to school
	Limited use of gender disaggregated data in planning	Limited processing of gender disaggregated data from departments,	Data is treated as confidential	Enhancing collection and reporting of gender disaggregated data from all departments,
			Inadequate reporting of gender issues	Development of a repository data base

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Low access to financial services and investment knowledge among women	Limited opportunities for entrepreneurship training	Limited linkage with the private sector financial service providers,	Partnership with microfinance institutions to roll out a loan fund for small-scale entrepreneurs Actualization of the women economic empowerment ..
		High illiteracy levels among women	lack of stable business to repay back the loans	training women on financial competency
		lack of security to secure loans		Training them on investment
		Lack of property ownership by women	Limitations (resource/staffing) in Monitoring and Evaluation of programs, lack of a repository data base	sensitizing then on the importance of legalizing their businesses
	Limited use of Clean and renewable energy	use of firewood as a source of light and cooking	Decrease of forest cover due to climate change	Provision energy saving jikos and solar lamps for lighting; Modernized manyattas for proper aeration and lighting
	Increased research and documentation of culture and heritage.	Disappearing intangible cultural heritage because of cultural change and modernity	Adoption of modernization	Documentation and research on culture and heritage
	Enhance cultural significance on arts crafts and beadwork	inadequate resources to facilitate acquisition of artifacts	Low budgets to fund the activities, lack of the artifacts	Increase the budget lines
	Increase culture training centers	Dilution of the cultural bomas to individual homes	inadequate budget to support trainings and sensitization programmes on the importance of cultural heritage.	Increase the budget lines
	enhanced cultural tourism	culture change and modernity	embracing of modernization and erosion of good tourism cultural practices	Promotion of good tourism cultural practices, beadwork and identification and equipping of museums and cultural bomas/parks
	Enhance integration of the economy and culture	climate change and constant migration making it hard to preserve cultural heritage	Climate change, low turnout of tourist due to natural calamities e.g. COVID 19 and lack of market for beadwork products	Mitigation and adaption of climate change impacts, Opening up of more tourism attraction sites and increase for market for beaded items
	enhance knowledge on health and medicine	Inadequate knowledge on indigenous medicines	Lack of resources for more research on the traditional medicines	Increase budget lines for research and training of herbalist
	Cross border issues on illicit substances and hours of op	Lack of cross-border regulations	Lack of cross-border regulations	Presence of East African Community and regional laws and regulation

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Increased number of drugs and substance addicts	Unaffordable private rehabilitation facilities	Lack of a county modern rehabilitation centre	Availability of partners; availability of county government land; readily available personnel
	Climate change	Environmental degradation	Lack of knowledge and information on effects of climate change; Lack of diversification	Presence of partners; Presence of drought resistant plant; We had ability to harness run-off and roof water
General Economic & Commercial Affairs	Limited Trade in the county	lack of policies that promote trade	Uncoordinated structures for development of policy	Stakeholder coordination; External fundraising; Establishment of tracking system
		unconducive environment to conduct trade	Sparsely populated areas hampering economic development	Expansion of product categories and descriptions
		Market Poor infrastructural development	High tax and cess fees	Improved road network; Integration of raw material processing; Embracing E-commerce
			Unfair trading practices	County weights and measures standardization
		underdeveloped micro and small scale enterprises	Lack of incubation and apprenticeship	Collaborative engagements between county government and industries
			Lack of entrepreneurial exposure leading to low economic contribution and wealth creation; Entrepreneurship regarded as social enterprise	Research and development, trainings, Trade fairs, Benchmarking and workshops on development of cottage industries
		poor market infrastructure and amenities management system	Lack of maintenance of markets	Establish facility improvement funds for market infrastructure; Management information system for market management
		limited market information	Lack of market data base	Develop a data collection, collation and analysis structure
	Consumer Exploitation	nonexistent county trade directory	Absence of county trade directory	engage data enumerators; Creating trade directory with sectoral identification; Embracing E-commerce
		limited markets and marketing channels	Lack of marketing strategies	Establish collaborative trade conventions

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
			Inability to patent our ornamental rights(ushanga)	Create a policy framework for ornamental heritage development
			lack of access to virtual markets	Embracing E-commerce
		lack of framework for market site applications and approvals	Capacity to develop feasibility studies on location of market sites	conduct feasibility studies before choice of site
		lack of standard operating procedures for market management	Overlapping departmental roles	Standard operating procedure manual for market management for all markets
	untapped industrial development opportunities	County Spatial planning not operational	Lack Policy framework on industrialization	Operationalization of the county spatial plan; Development of policy framework
		Lack of an Incentive regime framework	Uncoordinated investor engagements.	Creation of a tax/cess incentive regime
		Absence of research and development	Knowledge gap at local level	Capacity building and skills upgrading; Promotion of value addition in the industrial sector both locally and foreign; Create Research and Development centre; Establishment of processing plant for beef, tomato and milk products
		Nonexistent master plan on industrial development	Spatial plan not operational	Operationalization of the county spatial plan
		Lack of aggregation centres	Absence of infrastructure to support aggregation centres	One county aggregation centre
	Weak and dormant cooperatives	Absence of legal framework for cooperatives management.	No policy framework on cooperative development and management	Cooperatives development management policy
		Absence of a legal framework for data collection	No policy framework on data collection and collation	
		1. Absence of business case behind the formation of cooperatives, 2. weak corporate governance structures	Knowledge gap on cooperatives business case development and modelling	
	Low Financial inclusion in rural areas	Inadequate financing of audit plans.	Lack of robust audit on cooperatives	Cooperative development revolving fund, Joint Loans board
		High Loan default rate by members	Inadequate Loan to book ratios for cooperative growth/ low capital base	

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Weak institutional framework to establish and manage fund structure	Lack of revolving fund structure to advance cooperatives	
		Low savings to loan ratios	Inability of the cooperatives to offer big development loans to members	Create a County cooperatives Revolving development fund
	Low ICT adoption and knowledge on cooperative operations	Knowledge gap in the rural areas including low ICT penetration to cooperatives domiciled in rural areas	Lack of capacity building	Rural broadband infrastructure by GOK
	Poor market for agricultural producer cooperatives	Spoilage of end products	Lack of SME start up and growth framework	County promotion and branding through export promotion
	Poor corporate governance	weak legal framework on cooperative management and lack of compliance	Lack of audit, Poor internal systems/Lack of procedure/ quality assurance	Development of County Cooperatives Development policy and Bill
	Lack of access to funding by SMEs & MSMEs	Low credit rating for SMEs	High interest regime	Youth Fund, Women Economic Empowerment fund, Joint Loans board established
		Unstructured business models	Lack of start-up knowledge	
	Low entrepreneurial acumen	Inadequate start-up knowledge and skills	Lack of business information	
		Little or no market research on viable businesses	Lack of a research framework	
		Absence of apprenticeship programs	Few business role models within the county	
	Low Investment attraction	No clear county investment strategic plan,	No investment promotion framework	Kajiado County Investment Authority established
		No county Investment data base	Lack of sub county data collection tool	
		Investment branding and marketing	Lack of central investment command for marketing	
	County credit-worthiness	No county prospectus	Lack of a framework to perform county credit rating	
	Inadequate investment stakeholder engagement and Investment branding and marketing	No marketing strategy	Inadequate branding and marketing information available for investors both internal and external	
		Absence of county investor forums	Lack of investor segmentation	
		Nonexistent county Investment data centre	Lack of investment data collection framework	

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	Inadequate access to clean, safe and affordable water for domestic, livestock, institutional, irrigation and industrial consumption.	Drying up of water sources and reduction in water flows; Poor ground water quality; Limitation of quantities of water available for supply; Water rationing due to the high demand against available water for supply; Inconsistent water supply from most sources; High cost of water abstraction/ production in pumped systems; Failure to adopt new technologies for water production, conservation and recycling; Unregulated transboundary water transfer leading to diminished water supply within the County; Limited individual household connections; Long distances covered to access water; Inadequate water infrastructure developed; Human-wildlife conflicts that lead to destruction of water infrastructure by wild animals	Ecological factors; Low precipitation of <500mm annually and high temperatures; Saline nature of aquifers; Inadequate surface water sources; Increase in population causing increase in water demand against water supply; Erratic climatic patterns; long dry spells causing drying up of water sources and reduction in river flows; High cost of electricity/ fuel for water pumping; Low capacity on new technologies for water production, conservation and recycling; Lack of proper policy to guide transboundary water sharing that would increase water supply; Sparse population making it expensive to expand pipeline networks to reach individual households; Limitation of public land for construction of water infrastructure closer to households; Hilly landscape prompting pumping in most water systems; Inadequate finances to develop more water infrastructure; Lack of protection of wildlife corridors and clear isolation of wildlife-habited areas and human settlement areas	Availability of sufficient solar radiation and wind power that can be exploited for water pumping systems; Availability of fresh water sources that can still be developed such as springs; Availability of private water service providers that compliment government services to meet the water demand; Availability of sufficient unoccupied land that can be used for development of storm water harvesting and storage reservoirs; Availability of new technologies in the market for water production, conservation and recycling; Possibility of establishing communal watering facilities for rural areas to reach out more people at a lower cost; Existence of a draft water policy that can be finalized to provide direction on transboundary water sharing; Existence of gravity systems that can still be developed; Willingness of development partners to support in infrastructure development; Devolved water function; Willingness and readiness of communities to offer land space for development of water infrastructure
	Poor water supply services management	Poor governance issues in management of water services provision; Inadequate management capacity in most community water projects; Lack of a clear policy	Inadequate finances for developing water infrastructure for WSPs; Diminishing water sources due to prolonged drought situation; High non-revenue water	Availability of PPPs management models that can be adopted to manage water service provision, both rural and urban; Availability of modern technologies for

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		guidelines on ownership and management of rural water schemes; Inadequate revenue collection to meet operational and maintenance costs by WSPs; Lack of compliance with WASREB's guidelines on water supply; Failure to adopt new technologies for water abstraction/production, metering and billing systems; Frequent breakdown of the available few water bowsers due to old age	due to leakages, unmetered and illegal connections; Dilapidated water infrastructure that affect performance efficiency of most WSPs; High cost of O&M attributed to pumping and conveyance costs thus making most WSPs to be commercially unviable; Low water tariffs for WSPs prescribed by WASREB; High political influence in appointment of WSPs management; Low adoption of new technologies for water abstraction/production, metering and billing; Inadequate resources to purchase new water bowsers and rehabilitate the existing ones	water abstraction/production, metering and billing systems, e.g. smart/ pre-paid meters; Existence of integrity management tool box that can be adopted by small water supply systems and WSPs; Willingness of development partners to support in developing more water infrastructure for water services provision; Availability of sufficient solar radiation and wind power that can be exploited for water pumping systems to cut on high electricity costs; Existence of WASREB guidelines that can help improve management of water services provision; Availability of private water service providers that compliment WSPs to meet the water demand
	Degradation, encroachment and pollution of water sources, catchment areas and riparian lands	Uncontrolled sand harvesting activities; Uncontrolled settlement patterns causing people to encroach on water catchment and riparian lands; Uncontrolled charcoal burning activities Overstocking of livestock; Lack of awareness on the need to protect and conserve water resources; Lack of periodic monitoring of water quality from all sources; Lack of enforcement of relevant water, land, environment and public health laws; Inactiveness of Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs); Over-abstraction and unauthorized abstraction	Vastness of catchment and riparian areas thus requiring more personnel for enforcing laws; Inadequate funds for facilitating law enforcement ; Lack of water quality laboratories for WSPs to enable water quality monitoring; Lack of adequate County laws to facilitate protection and conservation of water resources; Lack of adequate resources for mapping, demarcation and protection of catchment areas; Lack of clear guidelines to engage WRUAs on protection and conservation of	Leverage on existing state laws to enforce protection and conservation of catchment and riparian areas; Ongoing Improvement on range land management; Existing draft County Spatial Plan that can be finalized and gazette; Availability of climate smart agriculture techniques that utilize less water; Availability of many development partners that are willing to support conservation activities on water resources; Availability of a laboratory at Oloolaiser Water and Sanitation Company that can be used for periodic water quality monitoring at a

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		from water sources; and Uncontrolled land use	catchment and riparian areas; Low capacity of communities on protection and conservation of catchment and riparian areas; Lack of a County Spatial Plan to guide on land use; Conflicting mandates between different government agencies on protection and conservation of catchment and riparian areas such as NEMA, WRA, NLC etc; Lack of alternative sources of livelihoods prompting communities to result to sand harvesting and charcoal burning activities	lower cost; Existence of WRUAs that can be easily operationalized; Existing clarion call on adoption of climate change mitigation measures globally such as afforestation, use of green cooking energy solutions etc.
	Landscape degradation due to heavy storms leading to loss of soil and water	Inadequate storm water harvesting and storage infrastructure such as dams and water pans; Inadequate storm water drainage infrastructure such as channels and gabions; Lack of rain harvesting infrastructure such as roof and rock harvesting systems; Lack of a law to compel people to install storm water harvesting systems in all developments; Inadequate vegetation cover; Poor land use patterns	Inadequate funds to construct storm water management infrastructure; Undulating terrain and poor soils that encourage flooding in relatively flat terrains and increase soil erosion in sloppy terrains; Erratic climatic conditions where extremely high precipitation is experienced in some instances; Lack of awareness to the community members on how to protect landscapes from degradation; Non-gazettement of the County Rain Water Harvesting Act, 2019; Lack of proper systems to forecast storms that would mitigate flooding events; Aridity of the land and scrubby nature of vegetation;	Availability of development partners to support in developing storm water management infrastructure; Availability of sufficient land for construction of storm water management infrastructure; Existing draft County Spatial Plan that can be finalized and gazetted to guide on land use; Existence of National Meteorological Department that can provide storm forecasts

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Inadequate access to affordable sanitation services	Lack of proper waste water management infrastructure; Inadequate water supply to facilitate sewerage systems in urban centers; Lack of awareness by the communities on proper ways of liquid waste disposal; Lack of sewage exhauster trucks for WSPs to execute the mandate of liquid waste management; Inadequate enforcement of relevant liquid waste management laws; Failure by the WSPs to comply with WASREB Guidelines for Inclusive Urban Sanitation Service Provision, 2020; High cost of construction, operation and maintenance of sewerage infrastructure	Lack of a County Spatial Plan to guide on land use Inadequate resources to develop sanitation infrastructure; Inadequate resources to develop more water supply infrastructure to increase supply in urban areas; Limited public land especially in urban areas for construction of sanitation infrastructure; Cultural practices which do not encourage use of toilets; Inadequate resources for purchasing, operating and maintaining sewage exhauster trucks by WSPs; Uncontrolled development in urban centers which makes it impossible to conveniently manage liquid waste; Low capacity by WSPs to implement WASREB Guidelines for Inclusive Urban Sanitation Service Provision, 2020	Availability of development partners to support development of liquid waste management infrastructure; Availability of modern technologies on liquid waste management, including treatment and recycling; Existence of state laws that govern liquid waste management; Availability of PPPs that can support construction and management of public sanitation facilities in urban areas; Existence of a strong Community Led Total sanitation Programme that continually builds the capacity of communities on household sanitation management; Existence of urban plans which if properly implemented can facilitate proper liquid waste management
	Low irrigation coverage	Inadequate appropriate irrigation schemes feasibility studies, design, construction operation and maintenance management; Poor and inadequate water infrastructure Inadequate of improved and affordable systems and tools for water harvesting and pumping; Water scarcity; Poor water quality; Human-wildlife conflicts that lead to destruction of irrigation infrastructure and crops by wild animals; Inadequate surface and ground water sources due to erratic rainfall pattern coupled with low rainfall intensity;	Inadequate funds for development of irrigation infrastructure, water harvesting and pumping facilities; Erratic climate patterns leading to pro-longed drought spells hence insufficient rainfall to support irrigation activities; Lack of public land to implement large-scale irrigation projects and water storage infrastructure; Saline nature of most ground water sources in the County hence the low quality of water;	Availability of appropriate irrigation technologies (including water supplies, control and efficient application methods); Land tenure and water security; Access to finance, credit and investment opportunities usually through appropriate business models for farmers operating at different scales; Affordable irrigation equipment to generate greater economic returns; Input market value-chains making it easier to access input markets for

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Competing water supply needs; Poor water quality due to widespread use of fertilizers, pesticides and other harmful chemicals; Overreliance on surface and ground water with high salinity and sodium resulting in low crop yield production; Low sanitation facility coverage increase risk of poor water quality; Low investment in water storage facilities.	Unclear segregation of wildlife from human settlement areas and underdeveloped protection of irrigated farm areas; Land fragmentation making medium and large Irrigation development difficult	technology buyers, spares, fertilizers, seeds and irrigation equipment; Easy access to output markets and favorable farm-gate pricing of irrigated produce; Information and knowledge flows through opportunities such as the internet, radio, TV, mobile phones, print media and farmer-to-farmer visits; Highly developed mobile money transfer (e.g. M-Pesa) enabling remote farming, financial transactions and knowledge flows more versatile and practical; and A relatively well educated farming clientele willing to invest funds from other sources (e.g. employment, retirement benefits, other businesses) in irrigated agriculture; Willing partners and stakeholders to fund and support irrigation development; Integration of water infrastructure made for domestic and livestock use small irrigation development e.g. kitchen gardening for improving household level nutrition; climate change adaptation strategies such as solar powered irrigation systems.
	(b) Socio-economic challenges: 1. High cost of modern irrigation systems 2. inadequate credit facilities 3. Market inaccessibility	Low farmers purchasing power due to high inflation rate and increased poverty rate; Banks and micro financial institutions unwilling to give credit due to low irrigation systems investment recovery and uncertainty of repayment	Increased poverty rates reducing farmers purchasing power; Low adoption of modern irrigation technologies that are climate smart; Inadequate credit facilities and punitive credit conditions;	

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		due to unpredictable irrigated crops prices; Poor market accessibility due to poor roads infrastructure; Lack of standard weights and volumes and minimum irrigated crops prices making it uncertain venture; Inadequate farmers' cooperatives for selling irrigated crops reducing farmers bargaining power and exploitation by brokers.	inadequate all weather roads infrastructure; Uncoordinated national and counties standard weights and volumes of irrigated crops; inadequate funding of training of cooperative structures to enhance bargaining power of irrigation inputs and outputs.	
	(c) Institutional challenges: 1. Existence of a pluralistic legal framework 2. inadequate participation by farmers including women and youth farmers 3. Poorly organized irrigation water user associations	Different crops standard weights and volumes measurement exhibited in national and counties laws bringing confusion in crops prices; Inadequate involvement of farmers during irrigation projects feasibility studies, design and project implementation; Inadequate irrigation staff and farmers training on irrigation systems and technologies; Inadequate skill transfer programs through on the job training; Inadequate irrigation water user associations by-laws to properly guide irrigation operation and maintenance management.	Lack of political goodwill of formalizing different laws of standard weights and volume measurement nationally and regional governments into one relevant laws; Assumptions of political and staff on the needs of irrigation farmers without fully involving them during feasibility studies, design and construction; Inadequate funds for staff and irrigation farmers skills transfer; The general culture influence in which case the dominant community members are pastoralists; Inadequate training, monitoring and evaluation of irrigation water user associations to ascertain them in operation and maintenance management of irrigation projects; Lack of Irrigation policy in place to guide irrigation activities	
	Low adaptation and mitigation to climate change effects; Improper Solid Waste Management;	Low community awareness on renewable energy technologies; Lack of inclusion of climate smart innovations courses in Vocational Training Centres;	Low literacy levels; Low exposure of the community to renewable energy technologies and innovations; Financial constraint; Low enforcement of the	Good media coverage due to stable network in the county- vernacular radio stations, television, mobile phones; Availability of renewable

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Air and Noise Pollution	Mushrooming of industries across the County; Over reliance on pastoralism as a source of livelihood; Increase in waste generation	County spatial plans in industries development; Cultural Influence; Population Increase; High poverty level; Language Barrier	energy sources such as solar and wind; Availability of Land for development of renewable energy sources; Availability of partners for resource mobilization
	Degradation of indigenous forest	Land Disturbance due to fragmentation and sub division. Cutting down of trees for wood fuel. Deforestation. Lack of Forest Management Plans	Over population financial constraints over reliance on wood fuel Low enforcement of spatial plan	Adequate Policies on environmental protection Proper coordination of department with stakeholders in environment protection activities
	Degradation of indigenous forest	Encroachment into the forest and riparian zones	lack of policies to be enforced	capacity build the community on alternative source of livelihood
		Deforestation		Existence of forests which can be converted into arboretums & parks, existence of water catchment areas
		Collection and management of County forest and farm forestry revenue	Lack of gazetted County forests	Gazettment of County forests
		Lack of farm forestry schools	Lack of resources	Availability of farmers willing to learn
	over exploitation of the available natural resources:	,Lack of full control and management of natural resource, uncontrollable overloading and site piling of sand, Over dependence of one type of livelihood	Lack of research stations and necessary equipment, Lack of policies and regulations, Licensing of natural resources investors by other departments other than the department conserving them, Political influence, insufficient budget allocation	Building of a research GIS lab, Introducing of the bills to the assembly, purchase of mobile weigh bridges, Returning stickers to the aligned department of natural resource, availability of sand in our County
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	Lack of a fleet management system , Lack of fire policy.	Poor quality work by contractors.	• Seasonal flash floods • Vandalism • Political interference • Encroachment to roads reserves • High cost of construction/maintenance • Stakeholders resistance to change • Vastness of the county	Existence of roads development government agencies(KURRA, KeNHA, KeRRA)

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
			• Lack of clear laws to settle road issue	
	Lack of Road Management Policy	Lack of continuous maintenance of the roads		Availability of affordable local resources for roads construction.
	Poor road network (Murram, drainage)	Low involvement of the public in the supervision of the road construction and maintenance		Political goodwill
	Tarmac and Drainage.	Encroachment of road reserves		Well trained personnel; Flat terrain that makes it possible to construct new roads; Ongoing preparation of Road Management Bill
	Inadequate and unreliable supply of electricity and other alternatives sources of energy	Underdevelopment of energy infrastructure; Low knowledge of green energy; High installation, repairs and maintenance cost;	High cost of installation of green energy; Reliance on donor funds Climate change; Vandalism; Vastness of the county; Infiltration of counterfeit solar panels in the market thus compromise durability of solar system; High running cost because of power bills.	Government commitment to development of the energy sector; Increased demand for renewable energy
	Insecurity in urban areas and short hours economy in urban areas.			High potential for green energy development
	Weak fire response emergency system	Lack of fire station and necessary equipment	Vastness of the county compared to the number of fire engines available; High cost of the projects; Prolong drought and high temperatures thus high fire flash point; Hostility from public.	1. Availability of fire trucks in each sub-county. 2. Qualify fire fighters and operators. 3. Political good will. 4. Support from partners e.g. Nairobi metropolis and kiambu fire training school.
		Daily Changing technology on firefighting; Lack of fire policy.		
	Ineffective development management	Lack of mobility, lack of facilitation for officers	Lack of supervision vehicles; vastness of county; lack of facilitation for the officers; political interference	Maintainability of existing vehicles; Qualified officers; Sub county headquarters offices.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Inadequate county transport system to facilitate efficient service delivery	Lack of a fleet management system Inadequate parking spaces in urban areas	costly construction of transport infrastructure	Existence of transport policy Political goodwill; Availability of existing vehicles.

CHAPTER THREE

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the spatial development framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented by the different sectors.

3.1 Spatial Development Framework

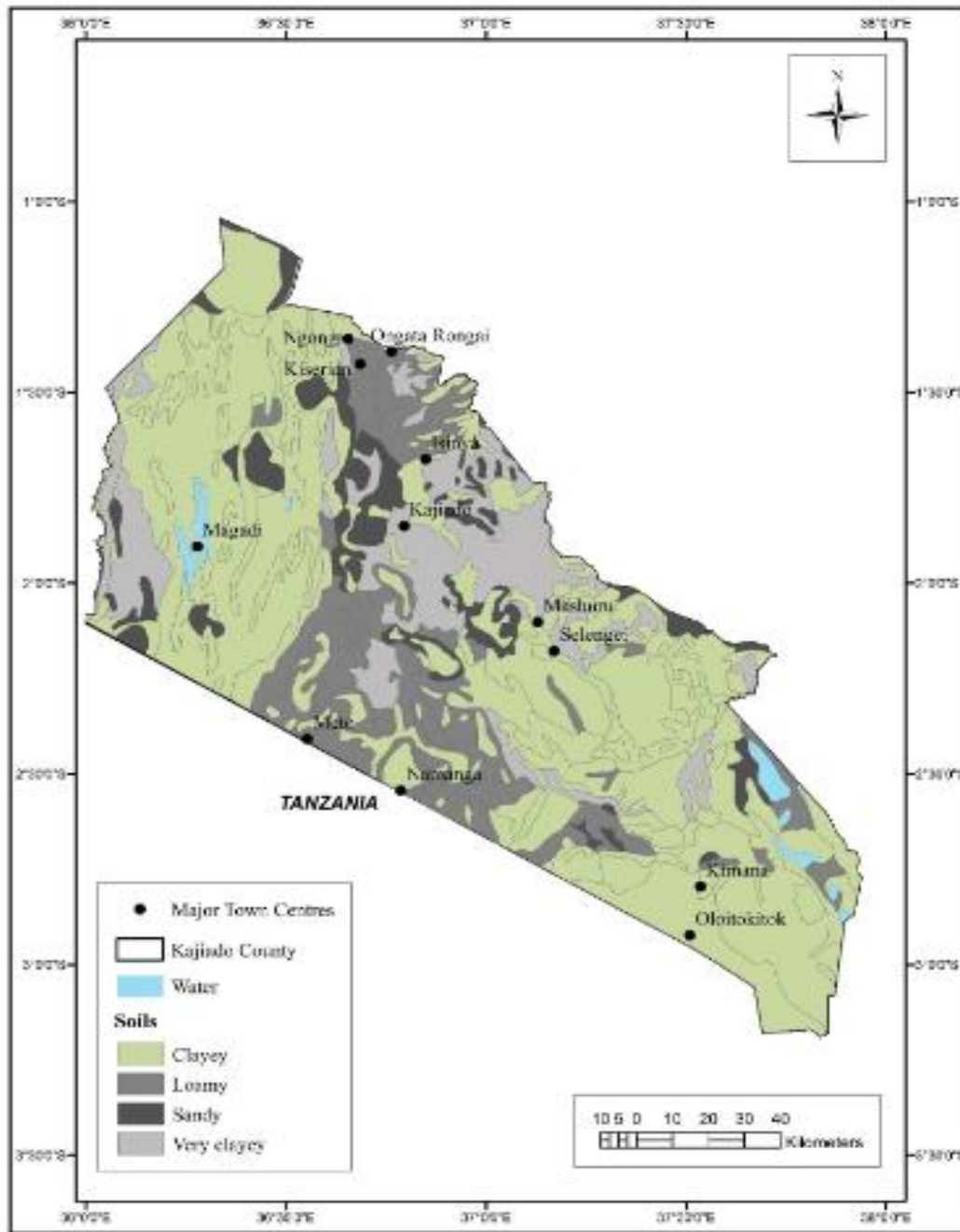
Kajiado County is experiencing a high population growth rate of 5.5 percent per annum. This population growth is majorly attributed to immigration into the County from population working within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region and natural growth. This has led to increased need for proper planning to guide sustainable development and livelihood. The population increase has further resulted in uneconomical subdivision of pastoral and agricultural land for settlement hence diminishing pastoral, agricultural and encroachment into ecologically fragile ecosystems. The high population growth has also led to creation of informal settlements in urban areas and increased pressure on existing infrastructure. Kajiado County has numerous natural resources most of which are underutilized or un- exploited. Urban areas in Kajiado County are showing strain resulting from high population growth that is not commensurate with infrastructure, service provision and employment creation. Most towns are characterized by urban sprawl, poverty, informality and environmental deterioration, among other negative attributes.

This spatial development framework aims at achieving integrated, balanced, sustainable and organized development in the county by addressing land use, socio-economic as well as environmental issues. This framework informs future use and distribution of activities within the county space for better county organization.

3.2 Regional Context

Kajiado County is one of the counties in the Nairobi Metropolitan Region and constitutes what is referred to as the Southern Metro. As part of the Nairobi Metropolitan Region the County is poised to play a huge role in management of urbanization in the country and play an important role in the region's development.

3.3 Geological Context



Soil Type

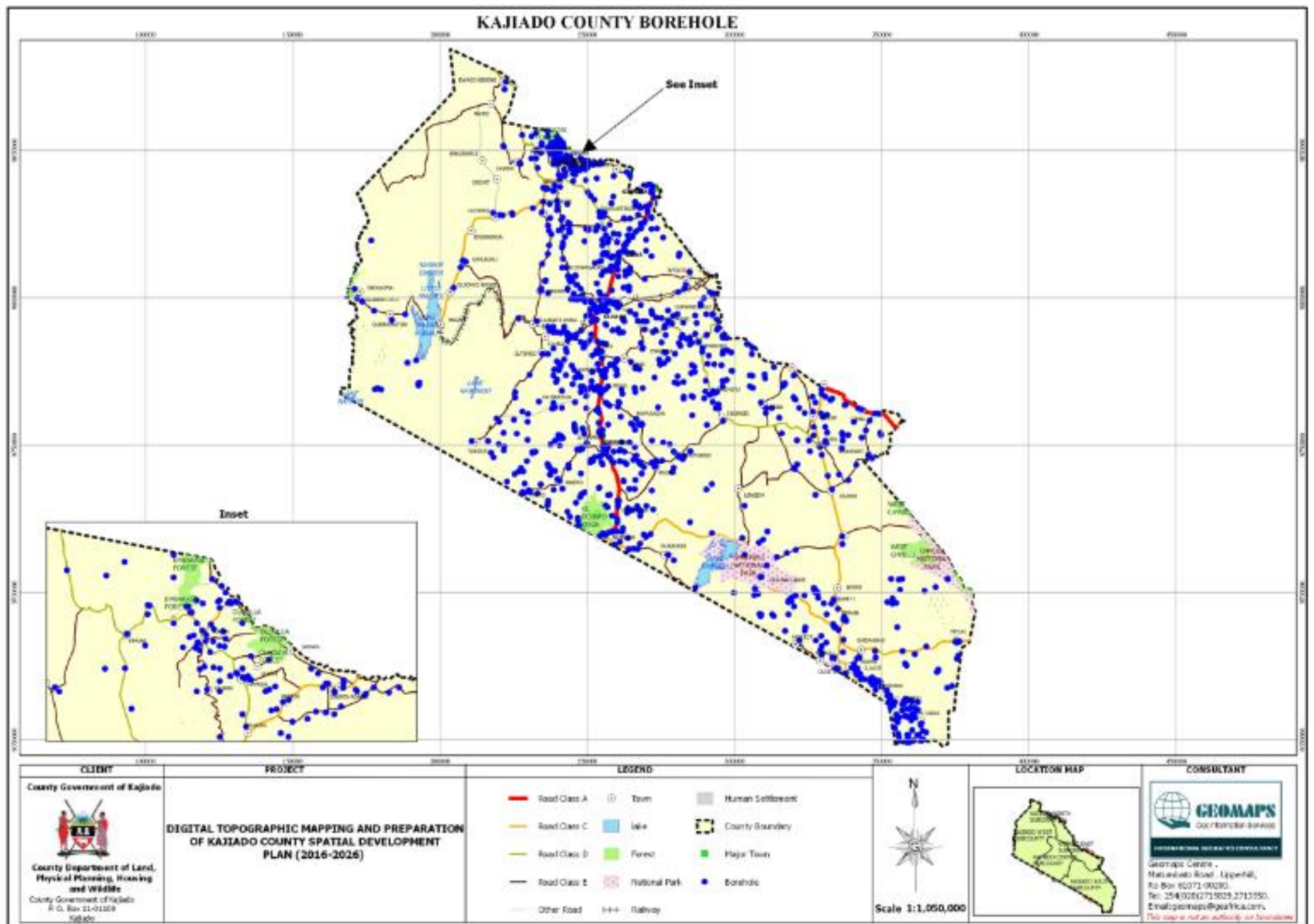
Most of Kajiado County is semi-arid with poorly developed and shallow black cotton soils (vertisols) that have high clay content and are susceptible to waterlogging and flooding. These conditions, which result in impeded drainage, because the soils overlie impervious rocks, also occur in most of the wetlands which are generally shallow and highly seasonal. Black-cotton soils

are typical on the Basement System rocks and to the east and north-east of Kajiado where the overlying basalt lavas generally impede drainage. Reddish brown sandy soils are best developed on the sub-Miocene surface and around hills with ample drainage. Chemically, red soil is siliceous and aluminous, with free quartz as sand, but is rich in potassium, ranging from sand to clay with the majority being loamy. The lowermost area of red soil is dark in colour and very fertile, while the upper layer is sandy and porous. Red volcanic soils are found on the 01 Doinyo Narok Agglomerates and the first step of the Rift Valley in the northern part of the area. Sandy alluvium soils associated with the Basement system rocks and made of coarse and or contain pebble beds forming cliffs reaching a height of 10m. in some places occur along river Turoka. The alluvium grades into a grey sandy soil overlying the first step of the Rift Valley. These sandy soils are well drained. The numerous rocky scarps and slopes of the Rift Valley have shallow, reddish-brown, stony clay-loams. The bottom lands have deeper and more varied soils, including alluvial deposits. Limestones areas yield a poor thin soil with abundant limestone fragments, while kunkar deposits cover much of the parent limestone and neighbouring rocks. When kunkar is formed from hornblende rocks they often have a reddish tinge instead of the off-white colour indicating derivation from crystalline limestone.

3.3.1 Hydrogeology and Groundwater Potential

Underground water yields vary from 0.01 to 35.7 m³ per hour. In areas close to wetlands the underground water table is shallow and hence shallow wells provide adequate water supply. The undulating topography allows meandering of the river flow from the general west to the north eastern. Major rivers are Athi and Kitengela Rivers and they are the only ones that contain water in the dry season. The rest are seasonal and thus lack water during the dry season. Lack of permanent sources of surface water led to the construction of several small dams and the drilling of a large number of boreholes. At least 290 boreholes were drilled between 1938 and 1982, 43% of them between 1970 and 1982. Most of the boreholes in the Rift Valley are in the eastern half of the Valley; the Uaso Nyiro River provides water to the western side of the Valley. In the Athi-Kapiti ecozone most boreholes are clustered at the northern end, where general development has been greatest. In the Central Hills the greatest density of boreholes is close to the railway, again where development is furthest advanced.

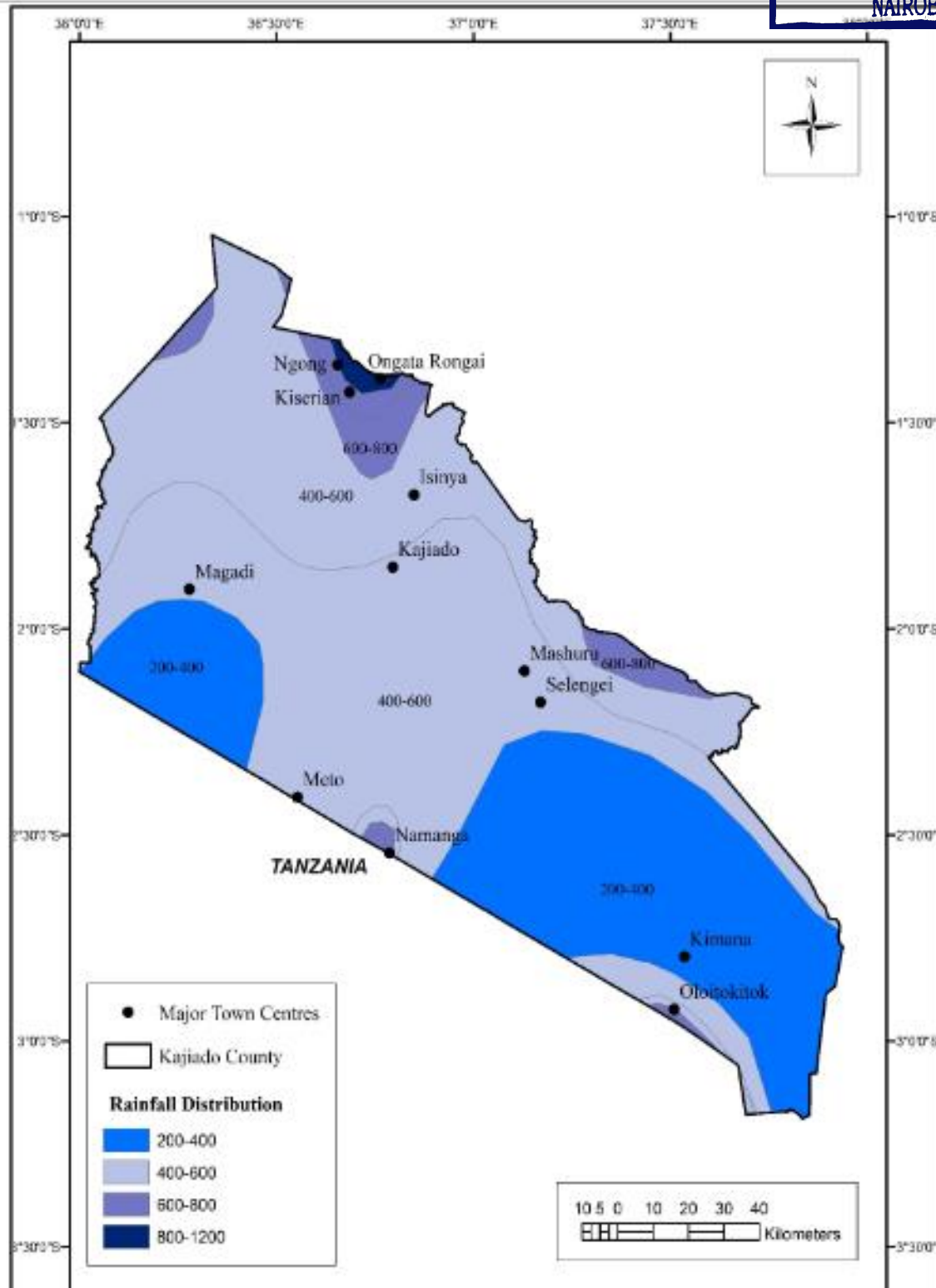
Most boreholes in the Amboseli area are in the western part, where there is no permanent source of surface water. The volcanic plains have permanent surface water from springs and thus have fewer boreholes. The most important single structure for provision of water is the pipeline that cuts through the Nal Turesh pipeline from the Kilimanjaro foothills to Sultan Hamud on the Nairobi-Mombasa road. There is a second, much smaller, pipeline system in the north of the Amboseli National Park.



3.4 Climate

Kajiado County is primarily semi-arid. The climate is influenced by altitude, especially Mount Kilimanjaro, Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills, Loita Hills and Mau Hills. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 300mm and 800mm but increases in Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills and Nguruman Hills to about 1250mm per annum. The rainfall occurs in two seasons, the magnitudes of which varies from the east to the west. The long rains occur in the months March-May and the short rains in October-December. Most of Kajiado County lies in the semi-arid and arid zones (Agroclimatic zones V and VI). Only 8% of the County's land is classified as having some potential for rainfed cropping (zone IV), and most of this is in the Athi-Kapiti Plains such as around Ngong, Kiserian, Kitengela and Ong'ata Rongai close to Nairobi, and in the south in Oloitokitok, along the Kilimanjaro foothills. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 300 to 800 mm. Rainfall is bimodal, with "short rains" from October to gradually from east to west across the County.

In eastern part of the County, especially in Oloitokitok, Ong'ata Rongai and Kitengela more rain falls during the "short rains" than during the "long rains". In western Kajiado the majority of rain falls during the "long rains".



Rainfall Distribution

3.5 Minerals

The more important minerals are associated with the Mozambique (basement) complex that involved deposition, folding and metamorphism creating a complex of mineral formation including petroleum and natural gas. The other formation includes sediments of middle Pleistocene typified as the Olorgesailie lakebeds, a lacustrine series with much diatomite, mammalian fossils and artefacts, comparable to the Kariandusi sediments near Gilgil and the Kanjera Beds in the Kavirondo Gulf off Lake Victoria, all associated with Rift Valley formation. The main minerals in Kajiado County include petroleum and natural gas, limestone and marble and gypsum; other extractive resources are sand, ballast, gravel and soda ash. In spite of their economic contribution, these activities have a potential to socially and economically destroy and degrade the environment, thus need for sustainable use of resources. The major mining companies are Tata Chemicals, Simba Cement, SpareTech Quarry, Kisumu Concrete, Kenya Marble, High Tech Concrete, Athi River Mining, Athi Minerals, Kibini Quarry, Karsan Ramji and Shivdham Enterprises among others.

3.6 Crop Production

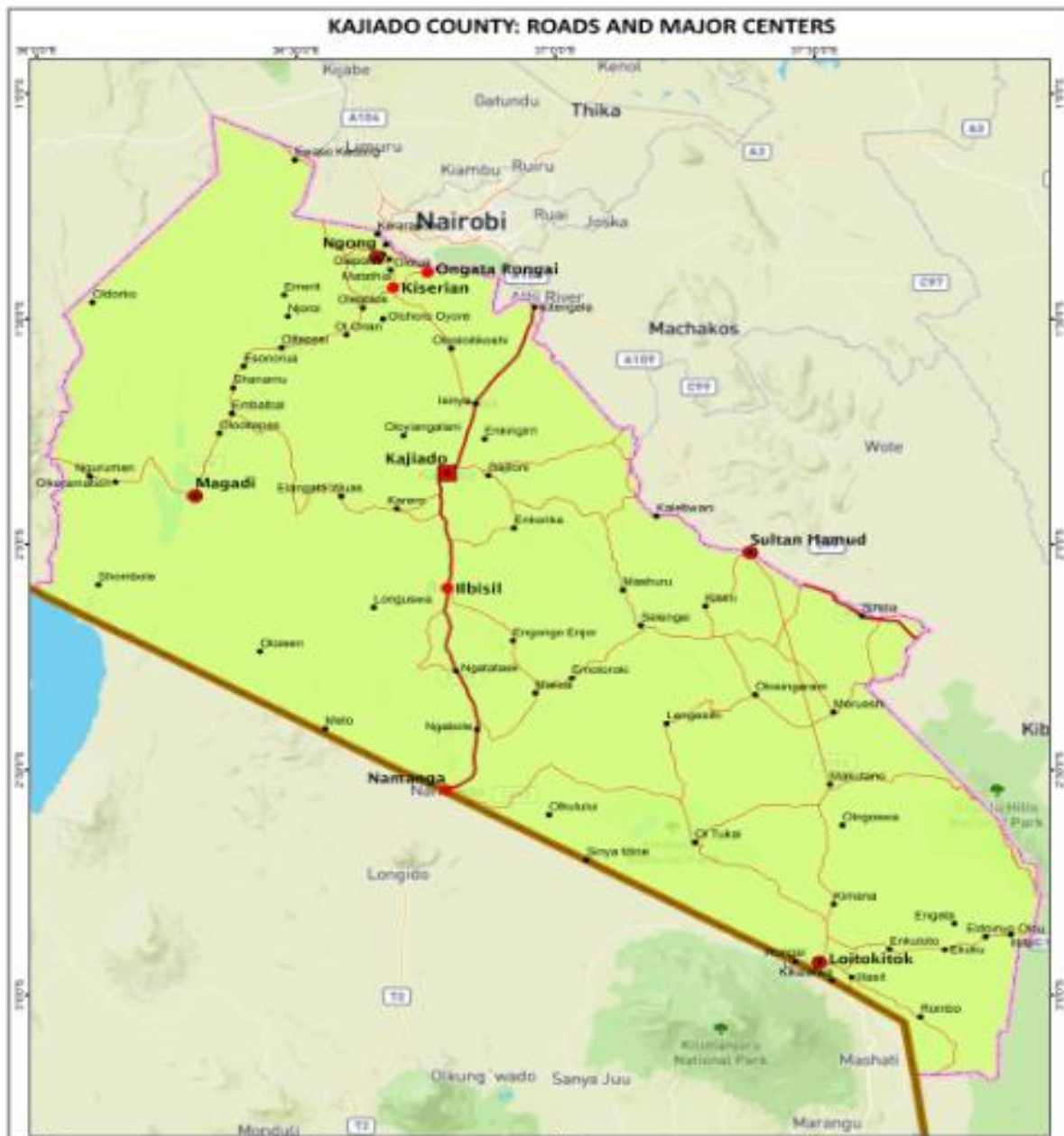
Only 1670 km² or 167,000 Ha in ecological zone II, III and IV which receive more than the 500 mm of annual rainfall can support rainfed agriculture. This is 7.6% of the County which can support crop agriculture. Currently, this is still not possible due to the effects of climate change. Small scale farms have an average of 9 ha while large scale farms average size is 70 ha. The total acreage under food crops is 1,067 ha and the acreage under cash crops is 60 ha. Most people have small farms which are irrigated in productive areas of Loitokitok, Isinya, Nguruman and Ngong. Large farms of more than 50 acres are mostly for rain fed agriculture although this is slowly becoming unpopular because of irregular rainfall patterns.

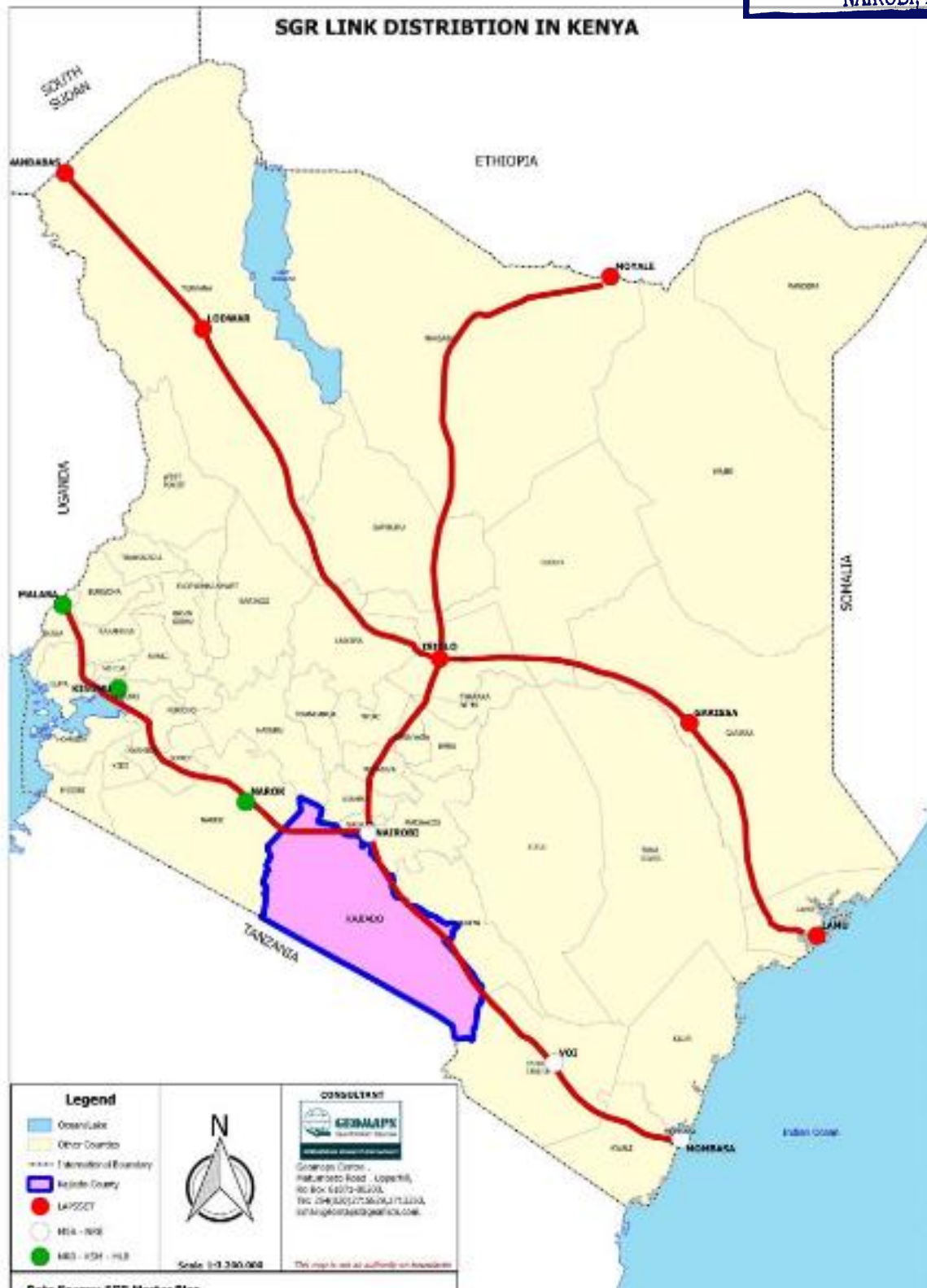
The food crops are; Maize, Beans, Potatoes, sorghum, finger millet, cow peas, green grams and Vegetables (Valued at ksh; 632,367,000), 2017. Kajiado South Sub County is the main producer of maize for subsistence and commercial purposes. Approximately 14,200 Ha and 14,010 Ha of land are cultivated commercial and subsistence maize production. The sub County also leads in beans farming (18220 Ha) for subsistence and (5360 Ha) for commercial purposes. Tomato farming is also common in Kajiado with 1787 Ha under tomatoes and Kajiado South sub County leading with approximately 850 Ha of land under tomatoes. The County has constructed a tomato processing factory in Loitokitok for value addition.

Horticulture is also gaining prominence, esp. Tomatoes, bulb onions and kales (Valued at Ksh; 1,230,670,000). This is mainly happening under irrigation in green houses and can be expanded to improve agricultural productivity and incomes for the farmers. The annual production for Namelok and Nguruman irrigation schemes is estimated Ksh.742 million and 512 million respectively

3.7 Transportation

In Kajiado County, 907.98 Km of roads are under KeNHA. Of these, 416.76 Km are paved while 491.22 Km is unpaved. Similarly, KeRRA is in charge of 388.2 Km of roads in Kajiado County out of which 4.54 Km are paved while 383.68 Km are unpaved. KURA is in charge of 4.75 Km of paved roads and 267.76 Km of unpaved roads and Kajiado County government manages 33.21 Km of paved roads and 4240.45 Km of unpaved roads. In total, Kajiado County has a road network of approximately 5842.36 Km.

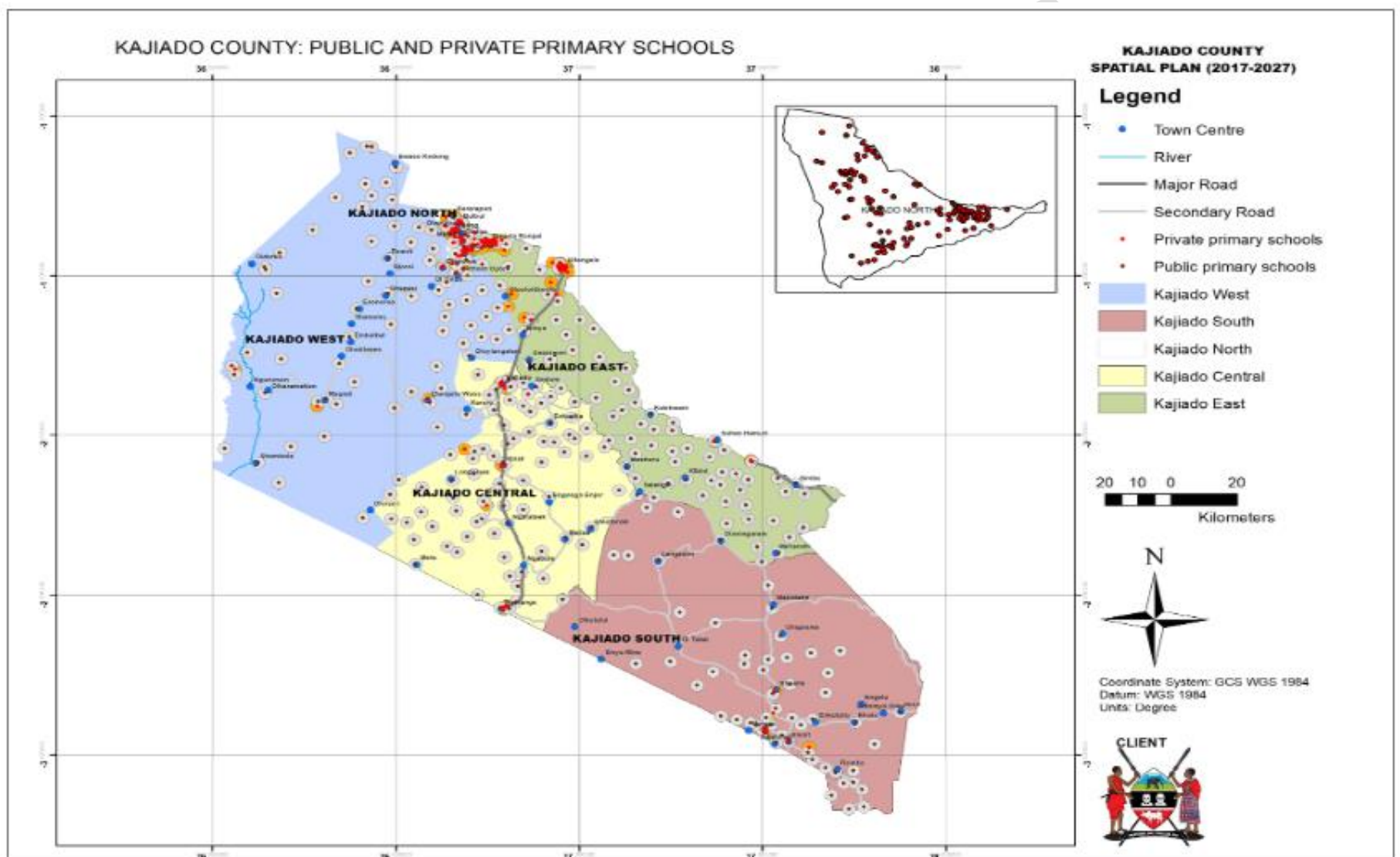


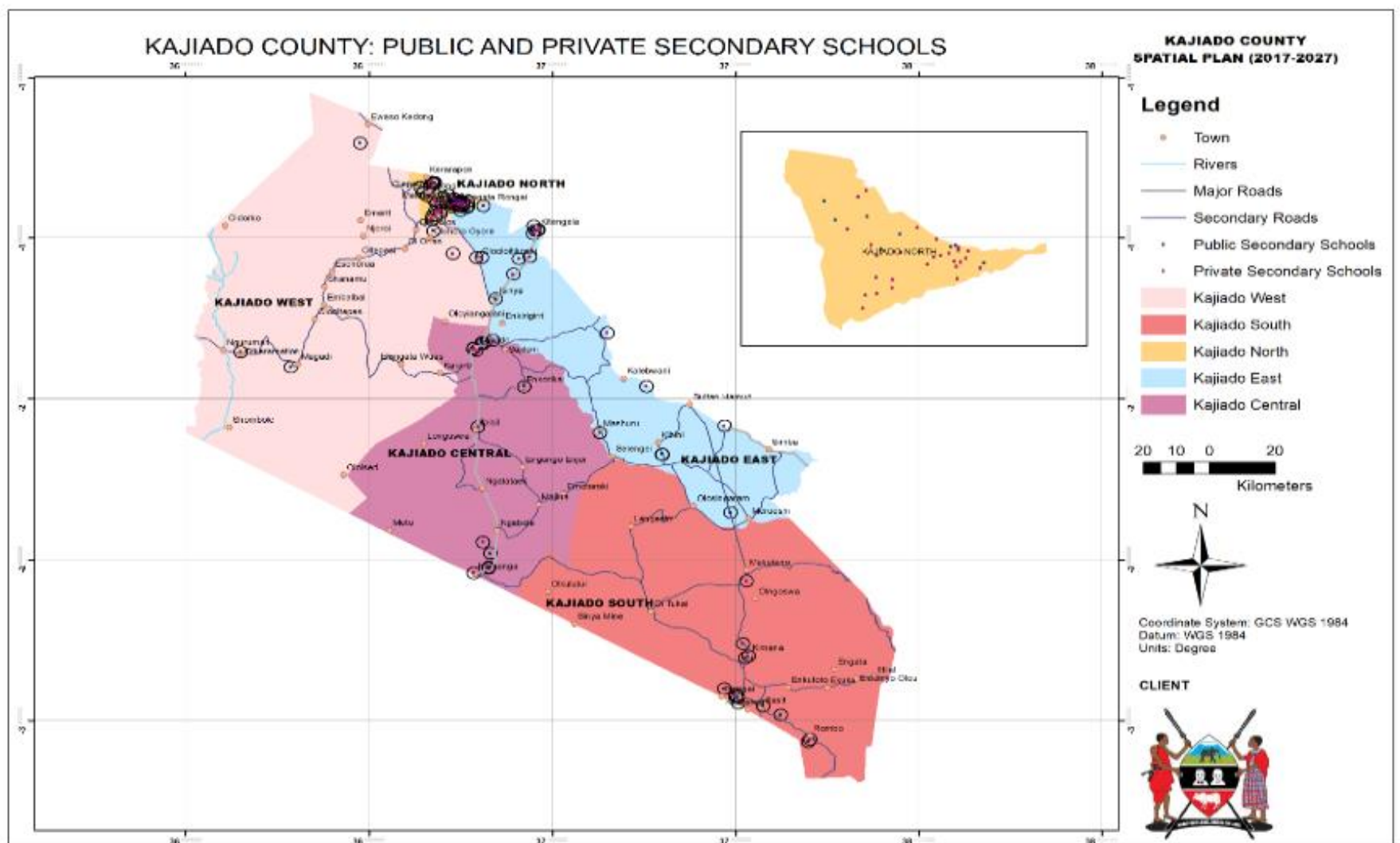


3.8 Education Facilities

Currently, the county has 925 ECD centres with 2211 teachers. The teacher to pupil ratio stands at 1:19. There are 514 primary schools both public and private, with an enrolment of 155,955 pupils, where 48% of the enrolled are girls and 52% are boys. The net enrolment rate is 86.19% while the teacher/pupil ratio is currently at 1:60. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools stood at 54% with majority of the beneficiaries being boys. The distribution of education facilities is skewed with the urban areas having more facilities. However, the distances to primary school remain a challenge with 63.8 percent of children walking for over 5Km and only 8.5 percent walking for 0-1Km away from school. Kajiado North has the highest concentration of education facilities both public and private. Kajiado West and South have the least number of facilities and require increased number of primary schools to be developed.

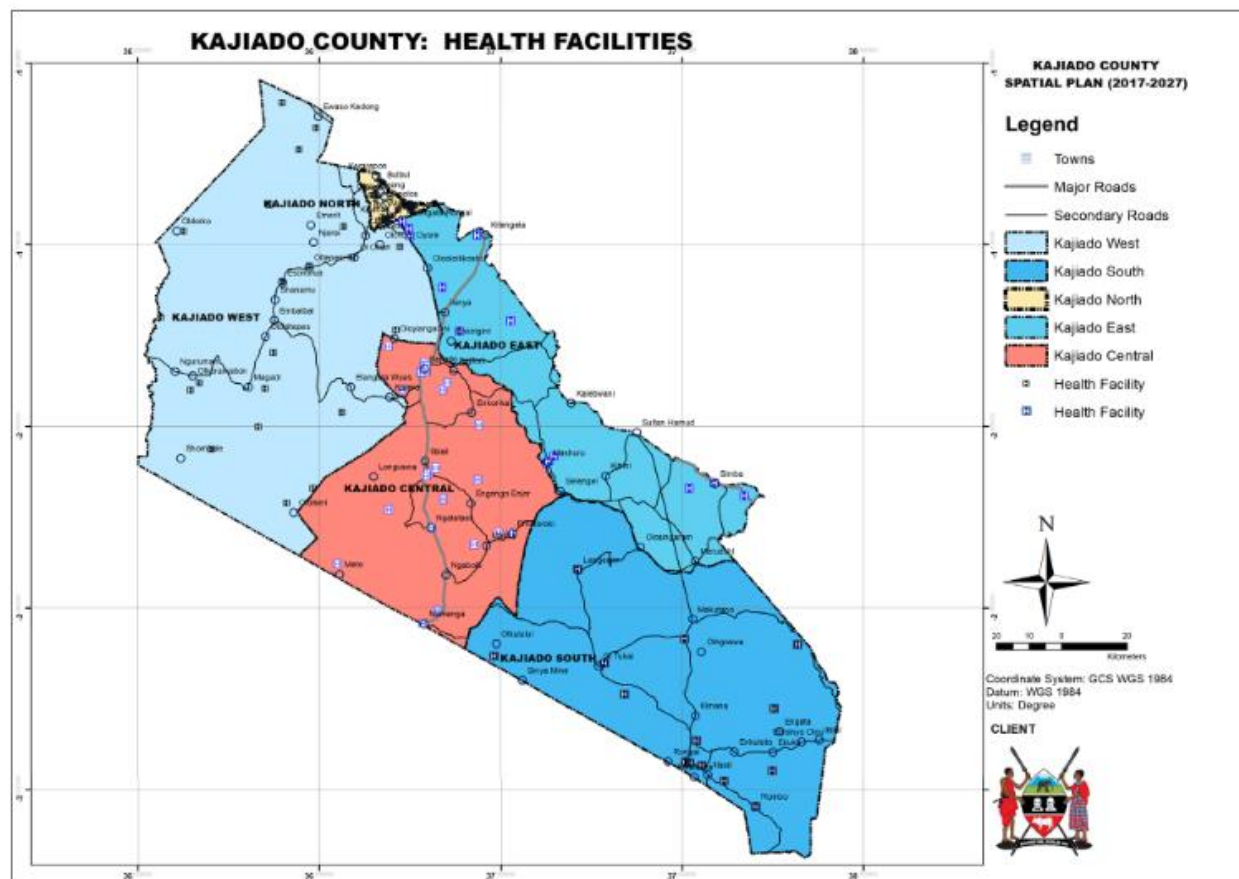
There were 90 secondary schools (both public and private); with an enrolment of 20,122 students and 2,614 teachers hence the teacher/student ratio was 1:21. Enrolment in the secondary school is 32%. It is approximated that 68.1 percent of the students walk for more than 5Km to the nearest school compared to those living within one kilometre to the nearest school being 5.7 percent. Kajiado North sub County has the highest number of secondary schools. This can be attributed to a higher population of educated high- and middle-income earners residing in the area especially Ngong town. There is a deficiency of Secondary schools with Kajiado West and South having the least facilities.





3.9 Health

There are four (4) sub County hospitals, sixteen (16) health centres and sixty (60) dispensaries run by the County government. There are also six (6) hospitals, thirteen (13) nursing homes, seven (7) health centres, twenty-seven (27) dispensaries and one hundred and one (101) clinics which are either run by private, faith based, community based and other non-governmental organizations. Together with these, the County has sixty-two (62) community health units initiated out of which only 37 are active. The doctor population ratio is 1:26,094 and the nurse population ratio is 1:1,068. The average distance to a health facility is 14.3 km, with only 9.9% of the population within a distance of less than a Kilometre to a health facility.



Town	Natural resources	soil fertility and rainfall	Pasture	Infrastructure (especially road network),	Economic opportunities	Urbanizations	Proximity to Nairobi	Other specify
Ngong	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kajiado Town	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kitengela				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ong'ata Rongai				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiserian			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Oloitokitok		✓	✓		✓	✓		Border advantage
Namanga				✓	✓	✓		Border advantage
Isinya				✓	✓	✓	✓	Rich inter-land livestock production
Bissil				✓	✓	✓		Border proximity, charcoal, livestock
Sultan Hamud		✓		✓	✓	✓		

Table 3-1: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Industrialization	✓ County is home to several agro-processing industries which are spread across major urban areas ✓ County has potential to exploit resources like wind power and solar energy. ✓ There are large tracks of lands with huge potential for industry use.	✓ Establish industrial zones with supporting infrastructures (water, electricity, road network, etc) ✓ Support to MSMEs. ✓ Support incubation of cottage industries ✓ Support One Village One Product initiatives	✓ Kisaju zone, ✓ Namanga, Ngong SGR belt ✓ Oloisirkon/ ✓ Sholinke	Physical Planning, Water, Energy....
Urbanization	✓ The county has great potential in fostering rapid growth of urban areas to attract great investments in diverse enterprises. ✓ 30% of urban areas have streetlights and cabro-paved ✓ Most of the urban areas have no reliable water supply. ✓ All urban areas have inadequate waste management systems ✓ Most of the urban centres have no paved roads	✓ Create compact towns ✓ Provide unique identify in function and use of urban space through zoning ✓ Provision of water reliable water supply and waste management systems ✓ Provide funding to cater for maintenance of urban infrastructure ✓ Provision of social and physical infrastructure	✓ Ngong Municipality (Rongai, Kiserian and Ngong town) ✓ Kitengela municipality ✓ Namanaga strategic markets (Maili 46, Kimana, Oltinka, ✓ Potential growth zone: Emali Loitoktok corridor ✓ Kiserian – Magadi strip ✓ Kajiado Mashuru strip	Physical planning department Department of roads, Department of Finance
Tourism and conservation	✓ The county has great potential in game, sports and Heritage tourism potential ✓ The potential is marginally tapped ✓ Community involvement in conservancy is limited ✓ There have been cases of human-wildlife conflicts	✓ To gazette and protect major heritage assets within the county ✓ Create distinct zones for conferencing and fun ✓ Protect and gazette all distinct hills with sporting potential ✓ Package Maasai cultural centres for visitation ✓ Support women arts and culture businesses (such as beadwork) ✓ Identify, develop and market tourism products ✓ Enhance conservation and management of	✓ Ntashart hills, Bisil hills, Mailua hils (oldonyorok) ✓ Amboseli ecosystem (eselenkei, Mbirikani, Kimana) ✓ Establish Kitengela Ngurunga as an investment zone for funfare, ✓ All elevated areas in Ngong and Kisamis to be mapped for special sporting facilities ✓ Untapped acacia nature parks to be	Dept of planning, dept of environment Dept of Finance

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Departments
		- tourism attraction areas and sites ✓ Support conservation of wildlife inside and outside protected areas ✓ Enhance and support community participation in conservation of wildlife habitat and environmental conservation ✓ Identify and promote community-based tourism ✓ Engage community, CBTs and CFAs in wildlife conservation and management to reduce human/wildlife conflicts ✓ Promote digital marketing for tourism products ✓ Create awareness on tourism product and pricing ✓ Develop and market niche tourism products	developed in Magadi esonorwa area	
Livestock development	✓ The county has great potential in livestock products ✓ The county has potential for goat meat, mutton and beef production ✓ The county recorded decreases in the annual animal production attributed to severe drought that affected the county	✓ To establish strategic value addition ✓ Improve the breeds ✓ Minimize losses during disaster period – implement offtake programmes and livestock insurance	Kajiado West Zone, Isinya email strip, KaJiado central zone	Livestock department Department of physical planning
Irrigation farming	✓ Irrigation agriculture practices in Kajiado South ✓ Tomatoes production has been on the increase (from 36,460 tonnes in 2018 to 53,112 tonnes in 2022) ✓ The county has great ground water reserves	✓ Expand the water supply system ✓ Utilize ground water sources to increase crop production through irrigation	Isinya Konza strip	Department of water
Mineral exploitation	✓ The county has diverse minerals. currently	Establish and control exploitation processes.	✓ Shompole (natural gas)	Physical planning

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Departments
	- under exploitation (such natural gas, limestone gypsum) ✓ The county has been receiving royalties from the national government (amount?)		- limestone (purko/Bisil) ✓ Gypsum Konza - isinya	Dept of environment
✓ Improved connectivity ✓ Through road transport	✓ 416.76 Km are paved while 491.22 Km is unpaved. ✓ Similarly, KeRRA is in charge of 388.2 Km of roads in Kajiado County out of which 4.54 Km are paved while 383.68 Km are unpaved. ✓ KURA is in charge of 4.75 Km of paved roads and 267.76 Km of unpaved roads ✓ Kajiado County government manages 33.21 Km of paved roads and 4240.45 Km of unpaved roads. ✓ In total, Kajiado County has a road network of approximately 5842.36 Km.	✓ Construct new roads to serve marginal area ✓ Hiring/Leasing/ Acquisition of specialized equipment to increase efficiency ✓ Collaboration with national government agencies ✓ Compliance with standards in roads construction ✓ Timely Allocation of maintenance funding to projects. ✓ Improvement and maintenance of urban infrastructure i.e. roads, bridges, walkways, bus parks	✓ Rongai Kitengela road (park edge connection) ✓ Kajiado kona Baridi road ✓ Bisil -Shompole ✓ Mailua lenkism eselenkei	✓ Department of physical planning (mapping component) ✓ Dept of roads ✓ Dept of Finance
Energy	✓ 53% household are connected to the national grid ✓ 70% of households rely on firewood as the only source of fuel for cooking and lighting ✓ Even with livestock production as the county competitive age, there is minimal adoption of biogas and other clean technologies for cooking and lighting	✓ Promote the adoption of clean energy for cooking and lighting ✓ Collaborate with relevant national government agencies and other partners to enhance connectivity and renewable energy use ✓ Completion and adoption of county energy plan ✓ Interdepartmental collaborations	County Wide	Department of Infrastructure
Land Use Planning and Management	✓ Unapproved/outdated urban area land use plans ✓ No urban area has an integrated development plan	✓ Prepare and approve GIS Based Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for urban areas ✓ Finalize preparation of the GIS based County Spatial Plan	County Wide	✓ Department of physical planning ✓ Dept of roads ✓ Ministry of Lands and

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Responsible Departments
	✓ Spatial plan awaiting approval at the county assembly	✓ Capacity building to County Executive, County Assembly and relevant officers on County Spatial Planning ✓ Development of GIS based County Land Information System		- Physical Planning ✓ Department of Finance ✓ Partners
	Unsurveyed urban areas	Survey of urban centres with approved plans	All Urban centres	✓ Department of Finance ✓ Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning ✓ Partners
	Land Related Disputes	✓ Formulation of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Committees ✓ Digitization of County Land Records	County Wide	✓ Department of physical planning ✓ Dept of roads ✓ Partners ✓ Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning ✓ National Land Commission
	Inefficient development control, inspection and enforcement	✓ Establish an enforcement and inspection unit ✓ Establish an online development application and approval system ✓ Development of Development Control Guidelines	All Sub Counties	✓ Department of physical planning ✓ Dept of roads
Trade Development	✓ Modern markets infrastructure ✓ No available data base on MSMEs ✓ Minimal entrepreneurial skills development ✓ Limited market information	✓ Conduct business profiling and establishment of an MSMEs database ✓ Capacity on entrepreneurial skills ✓ Upgrading and maintenance of markets utilities ✓ Establishment of information digital platform ✓ Create linkages for entrepreneurs with relevant agencies	County Wide,	Trade, Public works, Finance

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Departments
		✓ Construction and operationalization of weight and measures laboratory		
Modernized Agriculture	✓ The county has competitive advantage in livestock and crop production given its proximity to the city ✓ Most farmers are practicing traditional agriculture methodologies	✓ Support to high value, drought resistant and nutritious crops for climate change mitigation, food security and healthy population through timely distribution of assorted seeds ✓ Value addition and Agro processing ✓ Promotion of aggregation centres. ✓ Adoption of new feed technologies (feed mixers and pelletizers) in livestock production ✓ Reseeding to reclaim overgrazed land ✓ Construction of a tannery ✓ Animal registration ✓ Formation of cooperatives for various sectors. ✓ Construction of livestock market and processing centres. ✓ Promotion of apiculture and honey value addition. ✓ Dairy goat promotion. ✓ Strengthen Early warning systems. ✓ Promotion of agriculture smart technologies.	County wide	Agriculture and Livestock
Human Settlement	✓ Approximately 60% of land in Kajiado County is registered. Therefore, the security of tenure is poor. ✓ Public land is prone to land grabbing limiting availability of public land for development. ✓ Urbanization rate in the county is very high,	✓ Capacity building the community land committees. ✓ Settlement classification areas depending on targeted activities. ✓ Facilitate the process of land registration. ✓ Establish a county land bank ✓ Enhance land use/spatial planning	County wide	Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Public Works

Thematic Area	Overview/Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Area	Main Agencies/ Departments
	while land use/spatial planning is inadequate therefore urban sprawl, arbitrary conversion of prime agricultural land for urban use is uncontrolled.	✓ and implementation of the same plans Provision of social infrastructure in informal settlements		

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

This Chapter provides sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects, and cross-sectoral linkages.

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.1.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

The sector is composed of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; land and physical planning; urban development, housing and municipal management sub sectors

Vision - A food secure and wealthy County for sustainable social economic development.

Mission - To improve the livelihood of County residents/Kenyans through promotion of competitive Agricultural and livestock production and productivity, sustainable land use planning, urban and rural development.

Goal - To attain food security and enhance wealth creation through promotion of agricultural and livestock production, and sustainable management of the land resource and urban management.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries	
To increase agricultural crop production and productivity	i. Develop legal frameworks to support agricultural production ii. Upscaling of Agricultural extension services provision iii. Promote Adoption of climate smart technologies iv. Increase access of Agricultural information v. Increasing both access and availability to critical farm inputs by farmers vi. Equip and Modernize the Agricultural Training Facility (ATC) vii. Promote access to Agricultural Mechanization Services
To reduce incidences of crop pest and diseases	i. Improve partnerships and coordination the partners and stakeholders ii. Increase awareness on pests and disease control methods through establishment of clinics iii. Build capacity of spray service providers iv. Increased monitoring and surveillance on migratory pests v. Increase supply of Agro chemicals, support and capacity building to farmers
To increase access to Agribusiness and Market opportunities	i. Construction of new markets ii. Rehabilitation of existing marketing infrastructure iii. Provide market and marketing information to farmers iv. Promote Agro processing and value addition technologies v. Training of farmers on postharvest technologies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To improve animal production and productivity	i. Establishment of County Strategic Livestock Feed Reserves ii. Upscaling of Livestock extension services provision iii. Improved dissemination of early warning information to farmers iv. Promote improved animal breeds v. Upscaling Rangeland Restoration and Managements Practices
To increase income from livestock	i. Develop database on livestock market prices and marketing channels ii. Capacity building on Value addition of livestock products
To reduce the risk of zoonotic disease occurrence	i. Increased Disease surveillance ii. Capacity building of animal sourced food chain actors on food borne diseases and risks and zoonotic diseases control iii. Reduce anti-microbial resistance through improved extension services, development of relevant legal frameworks
To increase fish production and income	i. Training and exposure of technical staff and farmers on fisheries and aquaculture management ii. Construction of fish ponds iii. Subsidize fish farming inputs iv. Construction of fish processing and storage facilities v. Fish genetic improvement through sourcing of quality fingerlings
Land and Physical Planning	
Improve land administration	i. Digitization of land information management system and system integration ii. Capacity Building iii. To promote Alternative Justice System mechanism iv. Validation and registration of plots in market centres v. Formulation of Land Administration Guidelines
To generate accurate survey data	i. Acquisition of survey machinery ii. Establish 3rd and 4th order geodetic control networks iii. Establish county land spatial data infrastructure iv. Establishment of modern GIS LAB and updating of GIS software
To ensure orderly and sustainable urban and rural developments	i. Preparation of development control tools e.g. zoning plans, development plans, subdivision guidelines ii. Enforcement of Physical Planning standards and regulations iii. Development of guidelines for rangeland management iv. Digitization of physical planning records and processes

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Urban development management	i. Construction of municipal offices ii. Establishment of new municipalities and townships iii. Establishment of integrated township management plans iv. Urban infrastructural development v. Establishment of integrated municipal development plans and review of the existing ones. vi. Waste management vii. Strategic urban areas planning and landscaping viii. Informal settlement upgrading
To ensure access to affordable and decent housing	i. Construction of modern county office block ii. Construction of Ward offices iii. Construction of Subcounty offices iv. Construction of Affordable houses units' Urban set up v. Construction of eco-Manyatta Houses in rural areas. vi. Renovation of staff houses

4.1.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

The sector is composed of Roads, Public Works, Energy, Transport; and ICT.

Vision - A world-class provider of cost-effective public utilities, infrastructure facilities and services in Energy, Transport, ICT, and built environment.

Mission - To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure and services for sustainable economic growth and development.

Goal - Sustainable infrastructure development; Universal access to ICT, Transport and built environment services; Accessible, affordable, clean energy.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To improve the road network	i. Open up new roads network ii. Implement the agreed code and standards of roads and infrastructure iii. Enhance supervision during implementation. iv. Tarmacking of urban by-passes roads (Unganisha Road Programme). v. Regular routine maintenance and rehabilitation of roads vi. Formation of project supervision committees which should include the community members vii. Enforce the existing legal framework viii. Provide information on road reserves. ix. Finalize the preparation and implementation of the County Road Management Act

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Provide adequate, accessible, affordable, modern, and reliable energy; Installation of solar street lights and flood lights	i. Expand rural electrification programme ii. Expanded connection to the Grid iii. Floodlights and streetlights installation and maintenance. iv. Promote use of alternative energy (wind, solar, biogas) v. Promote clean cooking vi. Establish partnership in green energy development.
Strengthen fire response emergency system	i. Establishment of fire stations in each sub county ii. Procure essential equipment (radio calls, fire engines, water trucks). iii. Conduct emergency security drills iv. Enhance capacity of the fire marshals v. Adoption of fire policy. vi. Sensitize community on safe housing materials vii. Remove and dispose all asbestos roofing as per NEMA Guidelines viii. Promote use of Appropriate Building Technologies (ABT)
Ensure adequate transport services	i. Purchase of more county vehicles ii. Introduce a fleet management system and vehicle maintenance. iii. Construct modern bus parks in urban areas iv. Construct parking bays in urban areas v. Construct motorbike parking bays
ICT	

4.1.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs

The sector is composed of Trade and Enterprise Development; and Tourism and Wildlife.

Vision - A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development

Mission - To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

Goals - The GECA Sector strategic goals are aligned towards promotion and development of trade, regional integration, industrialization, investments promotion, MSMEs and Co-operatives development, local tourism and willdlife.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Market development	i. Construction of additional markets ii. Solarization and digitization of markets iii. Creating trade directory with sectoral identification iv. Embracing E-commerce - E-Ushanga Initiative v. Implement incentives regime

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Promote Industrial development in the county	Creation of County Aggregation centre
Consumer protection Protect consumers against market exploitation	i. Development of Weights and measures verification Infrastructure i.e. calibration centres ii. Conduct awareness and trade education programmes and Compliance checks
Dormant and collapsing cooperative societies	i. Development of capacity building programs for cooperative societies ii. Implement venture capital programs iii. Establishment of cooperative development policy
Poor market for agricultural producer cooperatives	i. Establish Value Addition linkages through producer business groups (PBGs) ii. Empower producer cooperatives
Investment Promotion	i. Develop ease of doing business platform for license applications. ii. Holding bi-sectoral investor round tables and investor conferences iii. Creation of seed Kajiado County Heritage Wealth Fund
Investment Facilitation	i. Establish a county investment prospectus ii. Creation of a county investment data centre iii. Establish a Kajiado County One-Stop shop centre iv. Hold thematic investment forums v. Hold Webinar seminars on investment thematic areas for regional and international investors vi. Conduct Entrepreneur trade fairs both internal, Regional and International vii. Development of Investment promotion handbook with bankable projects
Tourism and Wildlife	

4.1.4 Health

The sector is composed of Medical Services; Public Health and Sanitation

Vision - A prosperous and globally competitive County free from preventable diseases and ill health

Mission -To promote the provision of sustainable, accessible, quality and equitable health care that is evidenced based, technology driven and client centred to all the people of Kajiado County.

Goal - To attain the highest possible standard of health in an approach responsive to the Kajiado population health needs.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhanced evidenced-based decision making to inform policy	Develop and implement a EHR framework aligned to the Kenya e-Health Policy (2016-2030); Interoperability of EHR systems; Establish a coordinated system for EMR management in health facilities; Strengthening staff capacity on EHR; Ensure data storage capacity; Strengthen data verification, reviews and audits; Strengthen data demand and information use
Enhanced adequacy, efficiency and fairness in financing of health services	Increase NHIF coverage; Develop and implement a Kajiado Health Financing Strategy; Invest in Public Private Partnerships (PPPs);
Enhanced health infrastructural development	Ensure the implementation of Health Infrastructure norms and standards; Develop health infrastructure mapping in line with the County Spatial Plan; Completion of stalled and ongoing projects; Strengthen healthcare ICT support; Investments in medical equipment; Matching health infrastructure investments with other health investment areas; Scale up preventive maintenance of health facilities
Increased utilization of intergrated reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Reduce maternal, perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortality Reduce Harmful Traditional Practices Reduce Reproductive tract infections, HPV, STIs and HIV Male Involvement in Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services Reduce Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Improve Response Reduce Early and Unintended Pregnancy To reduce unmet family planning needs Increase the sustainability of FP commodities and services Mainstream Reproductive Health needs of people with disabilities, elderly, people in hard to reach settings and couples with infertility Improve primary prevention and control of reproductive health cancers Improve Nutrition, particularly for Early Childhood Development
Reduced malnutrition rates	promote and develop an enabling environment for the effective implementation of nutrition interventions support implementation and scaling up of evidence-based direct and indirect nutrition interventions

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	promote healthy diets to reduce the double burden of malnutrition
Reduce HIV prevalence	Leverage on communities led programmes for an effective HIV & STI response Scale up prevention services among priority and vulnerable populations (PrEP uptake, condom programming, targeted behavior change communication (BCC), among young population increase access to quality PMTCT services Fast track the UNAIDS targets (95-95-95) Scale up screening and management of AHDs and NCDs among PLHIV To strengthen community awareness and uptake of Gender Based Violence (GBVs) services Build and sustain strong political and financial commitment for immunization at all levels
Reduce vaccine-preventable conditions/diseases.	Reinforce and sustain strong leadership, management and coordination of immunization programmes at all levels. Strengthen defaulter tracing by CHAs/CHVs and strengthen integrated outreaches Build and strengthen disease surveillance Secure high-quality supply chains for vaccines and related commodities and effective vaccine management, within the primary health care supply system Strengthen immunization information sharing and capacity building Establish and maintain a well-functioning vaccine safety system (functioning cold chain systems) Develop an Immunization ACSM strategy Build and sustain strong political and financial commitment for immunization at all levels
Reduce malaria prevalence rate by 75%	ensure adequate, consistent supply and strengthen LLINs coordination of LLINs strengthen malaria surveillance malaria - epidemic thresholds. Strengthen the implementation of insecticide resistance management strategy - according to the existing Insecticide Resistance Management strategy Strengthen county malaria social and behaviour change (SBC) planning and implementation Update provider knowledge on new guidelines at all levels Develop and implement capacity development, advocacy, and resource mobilisation strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Reduced TB burden	Prevent infection, active disease, morbidity and mortality due to TB, leprosy and lung diseases scale up TB diagnosis and treatment in the county - diagnosis capacity Strengthen Infection Prevention Control measures at all levels Strengthen early detection, treatment and prevention for all TB patients including children Advocate for and achieve High-level political commitment, stakeholders and Multisectoral collaboration Enrolling TB patients in NHIF Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene programming at all levels
Improve access and utilization to cancer prevention and treatment services	Integration of Prevention, Screening and Early Detection interventions into other programs; establish cancer centre Strengthen coordination, collaboration and financing; Promote Cancer research and knowledge translation; domesticate CACX screening and treatment guidelines;
Increase access and utilization of NCDs prevention and treatment services	Enhance Workplace health and safety measures Improvements in access to PHC services at all levels Strengthen Community Health programming - Advocacy communication and social mobilization Adequate and consistent supplies. (drugs, basic equipment) Establish NCDs wellness centres in all level 4 sub county hospitals; Minimize Exposure to modifiable risk factors; Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination at all levels
control and eliminate target Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	Increase coverage of mass drug administration (MDA); Integrated Vector Management; Provision of safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene interventions; Intensify advocacy, coordination and partnerships in NTD control and elimination; Scale up resource mobilization; Strengthen information systems for evidence-based action; Management of Neglected Zoonotic Diseases
Scale up uptake of mental health services	Invest in the mental health system for health financing, leadership, health products and technologies, health information and research, human resource, service delivery and infrastructure; implement mental health action plan

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Scale up demand for safe water, improved sanitation and good hygiene services	Scale up access to improved rural, urban sanitation, and improved water quality; Promote sustainable waste management practices and ensure a clean and healthy environment for all; Promote private sector participation and investment; Increase public investment; Establish an enabling legal and regulatory framework for sanitation; Strengthen good governance practices and human resource capacity for sanitation; Implement School Health Policy
Address Environmental challenges to public health	Addressing water scarcity and improving access to clean water; Proper waste management; implementing climate adaptation measures; Health education and awareness; Scaling up vector control interventions; Establish an enabling legal and regulatory framework; Operationalization of Mazingira Enforcement Unit
Food safety enhanced	Regulate the street vended foods and develop guidelines to safeguard health of the consumer; Provide a comprehensive framework for determining the burden of foodborne diseases; Promote cross-sectoral collaboration and information sharing to optimize the response to foodborne health risks, including outbreaks To strengthen Laboratory infrastructure, human resource capacity and management systems; Ensure risk communication and health promotion/education in support of foodborne disease prevention Strengthening food quality control systems; Promoting food safety partnerships
Reduce burden of workplace injuries	Scale up occupational health and safety training and capacity building; Develop Occupational health and safety policy; Enhance Public-private partnerships; Occupational health and safety research; Technology can be leveraged to improve workplace safety; Enhance workplace inspections; Develop rehabilitation and compensation programs Advocacy relating to road safety and injury prevention Establishment and equipping of Accident and Emergency Centres;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	Improvement of access services related to sexual and gender-based violence; Scaling up of access to good-quality rehabilitative and palliative services, on the basis of a multisectoral approach;
Strengthen disease surveillance and response	Develop Emergency Contingency Plan; Strengthen Disease surveillance information systems; Scale up Risk communication and community engagement; Expanding infrastructure for increased digitalization of health events; Scale up Laboratory-based surveillance Scale up event-based surveillance Active case finding; Rapid identification, investigation, and response to suspected or confirmed disease outbreaks; Monitoring the prevalence and patterns of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens
Increase demand for primary health services	Develop an ACSM strategy; Strengthen management and coordination of community health governance structures; Increase sustainable financing for primary health services; Increase availability, quality, demand and utilization of data; Ensure the availability and rational distribution of safe and high-quality commodities and supplies; Operationalize dormant community health units and establish new ones; Implement Primary health care network guidelines Develop a Primary Healthcare Financing Framework
to ensure adequate and consistent supply of HPTs	Advocacy for increased and timely budgetary allocation for HPT. Ensure optimal Forecasting & Quantification of HPTs Price reviews for health products to meet market rates(Kajiado county Finance act strengthen commodity security
increase specialized services coverage	provide infrastructure including medical equipment capacity build the health workforce recruitment of human resource provision of diagnostic equipment
enhanced referral and emergency response	establish ambulance command centre provision of ACLS and BCLS ambulances Develop and implement a department Fleet Management framework Develop and implement standardized Service Level

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	Agreements with suppliers strengthen sample networking/referral establishment of primary care networks establish referral feedback mechanism

4.1.5 Education

The sector is composed of Early Childhood Development and Education; and Technical Vocational Training.

Vision - To be a national leader in provision of high quality, diversified and equitable education and training.

Mission - To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training for sustainable development.

Goal - To provide an enabling learning environment for all children in ECD centers and to enhance youth empowerment. In liaison with the national government, the sector also addresses issues of primary and secondary education.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance Access, retention and transition for Early Childhood Development and Education	i. Establish and sustain the school feeding programme ii. Establish the school shamba system iii. Construction/rehabilitation of ECDE centres iv. Purchase and distribution teaching materials, tools and equipment v. Recruit additional education staff
To enhance Access, retention and transition for Vocational training and Education	vi. Establish the VTC shamba system vii. Construction/rehabilitation iii. Purchase and distribution of teaching materials, tools and equipment ix. Recruit additional instructors

4.1.6 Public Administration and International Relations

The sector is composed of Public Service and Citizen Participation; Executive Office of the Governor; The County Treasury; County Assembly; County Public Service Board; and County Attorney.

Vision - To provide an enabling environment for efficient and effective service delivery as well as provision of excellent economic planning and financial management

Mission - To play a facilitative role in providing an enabling environment for efficient and effective service delivery as well as implementation of prudent economic, physical and monetary policies and coordination of county government's financial operations.

Goal - To provide overall leadership in legislation financial management and policy formulation monitoring, evaluation and reporting coordination, supervision and prudent resource management for quality public service delivery

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Strengthen Human Resource Management and Development	i. Develop/review County Organization structure ii. Develop a functional staff establishment and HR staff Plans iii. Develop HR Audit self-assessment reports iv. Develop and implement HR policies and guidelines v. HR Welfare and benefit management adapted and implemented
Improve County staff performance	i. Undertake staff training need assessment ii. Develop and implement staff training plans iii. Undertake induction and sensitization workshop for staff iv. Institutionalize performance management
Strengthen compliance with recommended recruitment regulations and standards	i. Ensure professionalism in recruitment exercises. ii. Compliance with the gender rule and other regulations in recruitments.
Improve public service delivery and Enhance Compliance with the county laws and other acts	i. Establish village council ii. Strengthen government infrastructure to the village level
Enhance citizen participation	i. Conduct civic education forums ii. Strengthen use of mass media, public forums, focus group discussions iii. Take public participation to lower levels of the community iv. Review citizen participation guidelines
Policies and legislative Development and implementation	Develop and operationalize a framework for preparation of cabinet memo and policies
Establishment of Development partnership and Special Programs Coordination Unit	i. Attend regular networking events and/or luncheon for partners with leadership ii. Signing of MoU's and continuous review of partnerships programs
To create an Effective and Efficient Administration and Coordination	i. Providing general and legal advice to County departments ii. Operationalize service delivery unit
To provide governance structures for effective implementation of county functions	i. Conduct departmental monthly Rapid Response initiatives (RRI) ii. Conduct projects/programs monthly monitoring and evaluations iii. Conduct research on trends and emerging issues,
Continuous engagement with the public by effective communication and dissemination of government agenda	Continuous update of the public on government agenda and county development projects in county websites and other relevant media outlets

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Create linkage between the county and development partners on investment opportunities both locally and overseas	Fully operationalization of Kajiado Investment authority
Adequate and timely financing of county government programmes and projects	Strict enforcement of the finance act to expand county revenue
	Adherence to Public Finance Management requirements and regulations to reduce delays in disbursements
	Effective management of resource mobilization from development partners
	Pursue alternative sources of financing like PPPs, development partners and credit financing
	Enhance tax/revenue administration through automation, performance contracting and capacity building on tax collection and supervision
Effective management of public resources	Capacity building of county officers
	Regular auditing and implementation of audit reports on public entities
Effective implementation of development programmes and projects	Provision of efficient procurement system
	Operationalization of M&E through development of M&E policy and institutions/structures
	Prudent management of public finances through recruitment, capacity building and equipping of public officers

4.1.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

The sector is composed of Gender Affairs; Social Protection; Arts and Culture; and Youth and Sports Development.

Vision - A productive workforce, just, resilient and equitable society, a vibrant sports industry and cultural heritage and arts industry.

Mission - To promote sustainable employment, productive workforce and gender equity; empower communities and vulnerable groups; nurture diverse sports talent to enhance cohesiveness and county competitiveness while promoting cultural heritage

Goal - The goal of the sector is to promote gender equality and empower women, girls and youth; enhance inclusion and participation of all vulnerable groups in socio-economic development and to attain cultural appreciation, conservation, and celebration for sustainable development.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance youth participation in socio-economic activities	i. Networking and collaboration with existing organizations ii. Formation of CBOs associations, cooperatives and companies for youth iii. Capacity building on entrepreneurship and financial management iv. Establish youth/ community empowerment centres v. Enhance access to development funding (Youth Fund, Women Fund, Uwezo Fund, Hustler Fund, NGAAF) vi. Enhance access to government procurement opportunities (AGPO) viii. To mobilize resources from potential donors/partners for IGAs ix. Provide seed grants for innovative and sustainable ventures x. Enhance access to youth-friendly mental wellness programs. xi. Identification and referral of youth to Sexual Reproductive Health Rights services
To nurture and promote youth talents	i. Completion and equipping of existing stadia ii. Establish Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for funding youth sporting activities iii. Development of sports and talent centres - Promote talent initiative activities (KICOSCA, michezo mashinani, KISYA) iv. Training on professional refereeing, coaching and sports management, Gender mainstreaming in sports to enhance participation of women and girls in sports and as a strategy to address GBV. v. Enhance access to mental health and psychosocial wellness to youth engaged in sports.
Enhance prevention and response to GBV	i. Carrying out sensitization and training initiatives against early and forced marriages, FGM, and teenage pregnancies, Establish safe spaces and GBVRCs, ii. Strengthen reporting mechanisms for SGBV including FGM and child marriages iii. Review and implement FGM policy Establish a framework to respond on GBV in the county iv. To sensitize women on county programmes, their rights and gender mainstreaming policy v. Develop and review relevant gender policies and laws. vi. Enactment of regulations to for anti-FGM policy

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhanced care and support for the vulnerable groups	i. Improved quality of life; Establish a welfare fund for children; Develop county social protection policy ii. Mobilize funding for the care and support of vulnerable groups; iii. Strengthen Family and community engagement in child protection and child welfare iv. Promote child Participation v. Enhance Quality Data collection and management vi. Develop Kajiado County Child Protection Policy; Register and regulate child day care centres
Reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence rate and Drugs & Substance Abuse among the Youths, Women & Vulnerable groups	i. Promotion of rehabilitative social programmes ii. Develop and implement a psychosocial program iii. Establishment of AIDS Control Units.
Enhance social and economic support for Persons with Disability (PWDs)	i. Support assessment and registration of PWD ii. Awareness and Sensitization campaigns on available opportunities for persons with disabilities (Tax exemption, assistive devices, bursaries) iii. Promote Access to the County iv. Disability Fund and Cash Transfer program v. Ensure Access to Government vi. Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) by PWDs vii. Disability mainstreaming in infrastructure design and planning viii. Support implementation of the Disability Mainstreaming Act ix. Strengthen the caregiving skills and access to psychosocial support for caregivers of PWD x. Support for nutritional supplements for Cerebral Palsy and Autistic children.
Control the betting and gambling industry	i. Mapping out and registering betting and gambling machines; ii. Develop a policy on control of betting, gaming and casinos;
Untapped cultural heritage	i. Research and documentation ii. Culture research and international cooperation iii. Education and Culture iv. Historical Sites and Monuments v. Culture and the environment, land and natural resources vi. Cultural Renaming vii. Heroes and heroines, Cultural Tourism

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Loss of cultural heritage	i. Establish a county museum and park ii. Cultural information dissemination iii. Creation of cultural heritage portal iv. protect cultural and natural heritage sites v. Organize cultural events
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)	i. Develop and utilize M&E tools ii. M&E human resource iii. Periodic, mid-term and end-term reporting

4.1.8 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

The sector is composed of Water Infrastructure; Irrigation; and Environment and Natural Resources

Vision - A County with universal access to safe and adequate water for consumption and irrigation in a safe environment through sustainable use of natural resources

Mission - To conserve and protect the environment and improve access to safe water for sustainable County development

Goal - To provide a conducive environment that promotes conservation and protection of natural resources and improve access to safe water in a sustainable manner;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To develop adequate policy and planning framework for enhancing coordination, regulation and strategic direction on investments in the sector	i. Finalization and Gazettement of the County Water Policy ii. Development of the County Water and Sanitation Act iii. Gazettement of the County Rain Water Harvesting Act, 2019 iv. Development of the County Integrated Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Development Masterplan v. Development of the County Water Sector Strategy Paper vi. Development of Sand Harvesting and Quarry Management policy to offer direction on natural resources exploitation vii. Development of a Sustainable Forest Resources Management and Exploitation (Charcoal) Policy to guide on conservation of county forests viii. Development of a Solid Waste Management Policy ix. Development of a Climate Change Policy to guide mainstreaming of climate change in the County x. Development of Irrigation Policy to guide irrigation activities xi. Development of a Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Plan xii. Development of a Climate Change Action Plan

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To improve on the sector resource mobilization and coordination	i. Proper coordinating stakeholder/ development partners' engagement ii. Establishing an integrated infrastructure master plan to guide resource mobilization iii. Finalizing and gazetting the County Water Policy to guide financing of the sector iv. Clarifying sector mandates to avoid resources disintegration
To increase access to clean, safe and affordable water for domestic, livestock, institutional, irrigation and industrial consumption.	i. Develop new infrastructure such as drilling and equipping of boreholes, construction of dams, water pans, development of springs etc. ii. Rehabilitation of dilapidated water infrastructure iii. Completion of stalled water projects iv. Exploration of more water sources through feasibility studies v. Adoption of green energy for pumping systems in water abstraction and production to cut down on cost
Improvement of water supply services management	i. Restructuring the management of all WSPs to ensure compliance with WASREB Guidelines on Corporate Governance so as to improve water supply services management in urban areas ii. Capacity enhancement of human resource for all WSPs to entrench good governance iii. Rolling out WASREB guidelines on Rural Water Services Provision to improve water supply services management in rural areas iv. Training of community water management committees to build their capacity on good governance v. Rewarding of best-managed community projects to promote good governance through 'Maji Awards'
Conservation of water sources, catchment areas and riparian lands and protecting them from pollution and degradation	i. Mapping, protecting and rehabilitating all water catchment areas ii. Mapping, protecting and rehabilitating all riparian lands along river courses iii. Construction of sand dams to conserve river beds & subsurface water flows iv. Installation of water sources with onsite purification/ treatment systems v. Construction and equipping of water quality laboratories to test quality of water⁶. Periodic monitoring of water quality from all sources
Conservation of water and soil to mitigate landscape degradation due to heavy storms	i. Construction and rehabilitation of storm water drains ii. Rehabilitation of gulley's iii. Construction of roof and rock harvesting systems
To increase access to clean and affordable sanitation services	i. Construction of sewerage infrastructure in urban areas ii. Construction of public sanitation facilities in urban centres iii. Construction of public toilets at communal watering points

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	iv. Construction of public bathrooms at communal watering points v. Sensitization of communities on safe waste water disposal
To control environmental degradation	i. Management of garbage collection ii. Sensitization and awareness creation iii. Infrastructure development iv. Resource Mobilization. v. Policy Development vi. Tree planting and nurturing vii. Switching Kajiado green-use of renewable energy viii. Capacity building of staff ix. Community involvement through public participation
To conserve and protect County forests	i. Survey and demarcation of the County Forests ii. Mapping of County forests iii. Gazettement of County Forests iv. Rehabilitation of degraded land through vegetation regeneration v. Tree planting and nurturing vi. Development of forest management plans vii. Capacity Building of Community Forests Associations viii. Enforcement of ban on charcoal through regular inspections ix. Management of invasive species x. Community involvement through public participation
To promote afforestation in the County	i. Planting and nurturing of trees ii. Awareness creation on the importance of tree planting iii. Monitoring of survival rates of the planted trees iv. Stakeholder engagement to fund raise for seedlings v. Resource Mobilization vi. Empowering and strengthening environmental clubs in institutions vii. Establishment of tree nurseries across the County
To control over exploitation of natural resources	i. Development of policies ii. Enforcement of over utilization of natural resources such as sand through regular inspections iii. Procurement of digital weigh bridge for measuring the weight of the lorries carrying sand iv. Mapping of natural resources v. Sensitization of community on importance of conserving the sand vi. Regular Vetting and inspection of quarries to ensure they meet the required standards to operate vii. Coordinate with the department of Cooperative to capacity build the sand Harvesters SACCOs
To Create awareness on mitigation and adaptation of climate through sustainable practices	i. Awareness creation and sensitization on mitigation and adaptation to climate change ii. Adoption of new technologies of renewable energy

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	iii. Creation of Kajiado County Climate Change Working Group to enhance mainstreaming of climate change activities in the County iv. Establishment of Kajiado County Climate Change Council to enhance decision making of climate change activities in the County v. Establishment of Kajiado County Climate Change Ward Council to develop and guide bankable proposal development process in wards for climate change actions funding. vi. Empowering and strengthening environmental clubs in institutions vii. Introduction of climate smart technologies in Vocational Training to promote environmental conservation and create jobs for youth and women. viii. Promoting use of clean energy in cooking such as use of TLUD stoves and energy saving jikos, biogas, briquettes ix. Development of Plans such as Participatory Climate Risk Assessment and County Climate Change Action Plans among others x. Capacity Building of Climate change staff, working group and the two councils.

4.2 Sector Programmes and Projects

This section provides sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period, by sector.

4.2.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1: General Administrative, Planning, and Support Services															
Objective: To create an enabling environment through appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks															
Outcome: Enhanced planning, Support and Coordination of Services															
SP.1.1 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Legal framework Developed	No. of Policies Developed	1,2,3,12,13	-	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
		No. of Bills developed and enacted	1,2,3,12,13	4	5	25								25	
		No. of regulations Developed and implemented	1,2,3,12,13	-										0	
	Staff trained	No. of technical and Non-technical Staff trained	1,2,3,12,13	5	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100
Programme 2 : Crop Development															
Objective: To increase agricultural crop production and productivity															
Outcome: Increased crop production and productivity															
SP 2.1 Crop Development and management	Farming technologies adopted and upscalled	Proportion of farmers that have adopted and upscalled farming technologies	1,2,3,12,13	15,650	2250	8.5	3000	9	3200	9.8	3500	12.45	3800	15	54.75
	Climate smart agriculture technologies adopted and upscalled	Proportion of farmers adopting climate smart technologies	1,2,3,12,13	1	5	2.5	10	5	10	5	10	5.5	15	7	25
	Farm inputs provided	Proportion of farmers adopting and utilizing farm inputs	1,2,3,12,13	10	15	5	15	7	20	9	20	12	20	15	48
	Agricultural information provided	% increase in No. of farmers accessing Agricultural information	1,2,3,12,13	5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	2	8
	Agricultural mechanization services provided	Proportion of farmers accessing mechanization services	1,2,3,12,13	-	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	40

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Post-harvest losses reduced	% reduction in post-harvest losses	1,2,3,12,13	50	25	1.5	30	2	35	2.8	50	3.5	60	4.2	14
		Proportion of farmers adopting post-harvest management practices	1,2,3,12,13	10	20	1.2	25	1.5	30	1.8	30	1.8	40	2	8.3
SP.2.2 Plant Disease Management and Control	Coordination and dissemination of information between partners and stakeholders improved	% improvement in coordination and information dissemination	1,2,3,12,13	5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	12.5
		Technical capacity to combat plant pests and diseases incidences provided	Proportion of spray services providers providing services	1,2,3,12,13	50	20	1.5	50	2	50	3	0	0	0	0
	Coordination on combating pest and diseases occurrences incidences provided	% Reduction in cases of pests and diseases occurrence	1,2,3,12,13	20	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10
		Proportion of farmers using agro chemicals	1,2,3,12,13	1	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	9.5
SP 2.3 Agri-business and Market Development	Access to market for Agricultural produce enhanced	Proportion of farmers accessing markets	1,2,3,12,13	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5
		% Increase in number of aggregation centres	1,2,3,12,13	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Value addition opportunities for agricultural produce enhanced	Proportion of farmer groups involved in value addition activities	1,2,3,12,13	1500	2000	0.8	2000	0.8	2000	0.8	2000	0.8	2000	1	4.2
		Increase in number of agro processing facilities	1,2,3,12,13	0	1	5	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	45
	Efficiency in value chain management enhanced	% Increase in value chains developed		5000	2000	0.8	2000	1.3	2000	1.3	2000	0.8	2000	0.8	
Programme 3: Livestock Resource Management and Development															
Objective: To increase livestock productivity through enhanced delivery of extension services, sustainable natural resource management while safeguarding human health															
Outcome: Increased livestock productivity through enhanced delivery of extension services, sustainable natural resource management while safeguarding human health															
SP 3.1 Animal Husbandry Management	Hay bans (village to county level) constructed and operationalized	Strategic hay bans constructed and operationalized	1,2.	2	34	170	34	180	34	200	34	200	34	200	950
		Proportion of Population served by hay bans	1,2.	1000	10,000	10	30,000	10	30,000	10	30,000	10	30,000	10	50
	Enhanced Mechanization of	Hay harvesting equipment procured	1,2,3	0	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	150

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	pasture production and conservation														
	Enhanced livestock feed production	Farmer trainings conducted, technical extension officers capacity built	1,2,3												
	Rangeland restoration and sustainable management	rangeland restored	1,2.	4000	4000	50	4000	50	4000	50	4000	50	4000	50	250
		No. of farmers trained on pasture conservation	1,2.	3000	4000	20	6000	20	6000	20	6000	20	6000	20	100
		Bales of Hay produced	1,2.	200,000	300,000	##### #	300,000	#####	300,000	#####	300,000	#####	300,000	##### ###	600
	Enhanced Livestock Production and productivity	No. of Farmers trained on livestock keeping knowledge and skills	1,2,3	3000	4000	20	6000	20	6000	20	6000	20	6000	20	100
		Farmers trained on appropriate livestock technologies	1,2,3	3000	4000	20	6000	20	6000	20	6000	20	6000	20	100
	Enhanced Livestock Breed Improvement	Livestock breeds produced and distributed (Nos?)	1,2,3	150	15,000	180	18,000	200	20,000	200	20,000	200	20,000	200	980
		Livestock breeding and multiplication farms established	1,2,3	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	500
		Certified and licensed A.I service providers	1,2,3			>80% activity accomplished	1.6	>80% activity accomplished	1.6	>80% activity accomplished	1.6	>80% activity accomplished	1.6	>80% activity accomplished	1.6
	Livestock Extension and research liaison upscaled	Pastoral training institutes established, Pastoral Field Schools established, research findings disseminated, Livestock Extension Services provided, Disruptive Agricultural Technologies	1,2,3	0	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150	600
	Pastoral Livelihood Diversification	Alternative livelihoods Value chains promoted	1,2,3	2	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	100
	Improved access to livestock markets	Livestock Sale yards constructed/rehabilitated		16	16	50	16	50	16	50	16	50	16	50	250

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
SP 3.2 Livestock Markets Development		Livestock Markets and marketing channels established		3,838,714,136	3838714136	5	3838714136	5	3.839E+09	5	3.8E+09	5	3.8E+09	5	25
		Livestock Markets Associations established		0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
		Functional licensed slaughter points established/rehabilitated	1,2,3												
		Functional Rural Tanneries constructed & equipped	1,2,3												
SP 3.3 Veterinary services	Optimal adoption of Animal welfare practices for the human wellbeing, sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth.	Extension services reawakened	1,2,3	<10%											
		Mainstreamed animal welfare in policies, strategies, legislation, investments, programs & projects.	1,2,3	50%											69M
		Inspections and supervision enhanced	1,2,3	50%	>80% activity accomplishment	13.8M	>80% activity accomplishment	13.8M	>80% activity accomplishment	13.8M	>80% activity accomplishment	13.8M	>80% activity accomplishment	13.8M	
SP 3.4. Animal disease control	Animal disease prevalence and incidences reduced.	A functional animal surveillance system established	1,2,3	<10%											477.6 M
		Sustainable & functional Livestock identification & Traceability system	1,2,3	< 10%											
		Functional Animal lab & Ambulance	1,2,3	0											
		70% vaccination coverage accomplished	1,2,3	< 40%											
		Optimum % of farmers outreach achieved	1,2,3	<10%	>80% activity accomplishment	51M	>80% activity accomplishment	51M	>80% activity accomplishment	51M	>80% activity accomplishment	51M	>80% activity accomplishment	51M	
	Animal sourced food chain actors trained on risks food borne diseases	Functional one health platforms established	1,2,3	30											

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Farmers trained on prevention and control of zoonotic diseases		1,2,3	0											
	Livestock products inspected		1,2,3												
	Formation of One Health Platform		1,2,3												
	Control of stray animals	A dog pound established	1,2,3												
	Formation of County Antimicrobial Stewardship Interagency committee	Functional County antimicrobial stewardship Interagency Committee	1,2,3	21.24M	>80% Activity achieve mnt	21.24 M	>80% Activity achieve mnt	21.24M	>80% Activity achieve mnt	21.24M	>80% Activity achieve mnt	21.24M	>80% Activity achieve mnt	21.24 M	106.2 M
Programme 4: Fisheries															
Objective: To Increase Fish Production and Income															
Outcome: Increased Fish Production and Fish Farming Income															
SP 4.1 Fish Development	Fish ponds constructed and equipped	No. of ponds constructed & equipped	1,2,3	56	40	1.16	40	1.16	40	1.16	40	1.16	40	1.16	5.8
	Fish farming inputs supplied to fish farmers subsidized	No. of fish farmers supplied with fish farming inputs(feeds)	1,2,3,8	225	152	2.4	152	2.4	152	2.4	152	2.4	152	2.4	12
		No. of mini pelletizing machines supplied to fish farmers	1,2,3,9	125	5	0.125	5	0.125	5	0.125	5	0.125	5	0.125	0.65
		No. of fish fingerlings supplied to farmers	1,2,3	50000	25000	0.3	25000	0.25	25000	0.3	25000	0.3	25000	0.3	1.5
		No of Anti-predator nets provided	1,2	65	40	0.6	40	0.6	40	0.6	40	0.6	40	0.6	3
	Awareness creation to fish farmers on fisheries and aquaculture management undertaken	No. of farmers trained on fisheries and aquaculture management & farm trials conducted	4	400	225	0.4	225	0.4	225	0.4	225	0.4	225	0.4	2
	Fish farming extension services provided to farmers	No. of inspections & assessments done	1,2,3	11	300	0.3	300	0.3	300	0.3	300	0.3	300	0.3	1.5
Fresh water capture Fisheries Ecosystems managed	No. of fresh water wetlands identified, explored and conserved for capture fisheries	1,2,14,15	6	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of Community water dams and pans stocked and restocked with fish	1,2,14,15	5	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	1
	Fish seeds producing farms certified	No. of fish seeds producing farms identified and authenticated	1,2	7	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	0.25
	Fish farmers organization groups formed	No. of cluster groups formed	5	16	8	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	0.5
	Fish eating campaigns conducted	No. of fish eating campaigns conducted	4	11	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	4
	Fish processing and storage facilities Established	No. of fish processing and storage facilities	1,2,3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Inland fish markets established	No of inland Fish markets established	1,2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Level 1 beneficiaries supported with liners	No. of beneficiaries supported with liners	1,2,8	410	241	24	141	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Level 1 beneficiaries supported with fingerlings	No. of beneficiaries supported with fingerlings	1,2,3	207	241	2.4	141	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8
	Level 1 beneficiaries supported with feeds	No. of beneficiaries supported with feeds	8	165	241	9.6	141	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.2
	Smallholder Aquaculture Groups(SAGs) supported	No. of SAGs formed and supported	5	13	8	0.12	4	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
	Youth Champions Supported	No. of Youth Champions Trained	5	23	90	0.1	63	0.1	63	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3
	Aquaculture Support Enterprises(ASEs) supported	No of ASEs Formed and Supported	12	0	90	0.1	63	0.1	63	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3
	Annual Aquaculture Day Celebration	No. of Annual Aquaculture days held	1,2,3	2	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1.5
	Communities Nutrition Initiatives	No. of Social and cultural behaviour changes fish fair events held	3	4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1.5
		No. of households methodology training held	3	240	320	0.2	320	0.2	320	0.2	320	0.2	0	0	0.8

Sub programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of primary schools supported with fish ponds	1,2,3	4	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0	0.4
		No. of Kitchen gardens established	1,2,3	0	32	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
	Environment management and conservation	No. of Environmental Assessment of Existing/new Ponds/reservoirs	14	8	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	0	0.8
		No. of fruit trees planted in water dams and individual fish farms	14	4	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.12	0	0	0.42
	Capacity Building for Veterinary Services on Aquaculture2	No. of fisheries officers trained on veterinary services	4		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame		Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
					Start Year	End Year			
Livestock feed Production	Countywide	To enhance livestock feed security	Pasture production, mechanization, conservation, commercialization	Livestock feeds produced	2022/23	2027/28	900,000,000	CGK,NG, Partners	Livestock Production

Lands and Physical Planning

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: physical planning, land management and administration.															
Objective: To ensure effective administration, management and development of land.															
Outcome: Improved land administration, planning and management.															
Physical Planning	Spatial plan presented to the County Assembly for approval	CSP	SDG 11, target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable	-	1	5									5

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs .M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			housing and basic services and upgrade slums												
	Zoning plans for major urban areas prepared	Number of Zoning Plans prepared	SDG 11, target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	1	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	20
	Reviewed subdivision regulations/guidelines	Number of Regulations prepared		1			1	5					1	5	5
	Local Physical and Land Use Plans for Townships and market centres	No of LPLDPs Prepared and approved	SDG 11 and SDG 15 : Target11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	7	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	32
	County building codes/regulations	Building codes Regulations	SDG 11, Target 11.1 : Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services				1	5	1	5					10

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs . M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			and upgrade slums												
Survey and mapping	3rd and 4th order geodetic network	Number of geodetic networks established.	-		1	50			1	50	1	50			150
	Survey machinery (hand held GPS/RTK)	No of survey machinery acquired	-	1	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	8			26
	County Spatial Data Infrastructure	No of SDIs established (percentage)	SDG 9, Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communicatio ns technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	30	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	8
	Modern GIS Lab (established and operationalized)	Percentage of GIS Lab improvement	SDG 9, Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communicatio ns technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed	1	1	70									70

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs . M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			countries by 2020												
	Surveyed municipal boundary	Number of boundaries surveyed.	-	-	1	9	1	10	1	10					29
	Mapped natural resources within the County	Number of natural resources mapped	SDG 12, Target12.2: Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	-	15	40	15	40	15	40	15	40			160
	Mapped and profiled rangelands	Number of rangelands mapped	SDG 12, Target12.2: Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	8
	Natural resource policy	Number of natural resources policies developed and adopted	SDG 15, Target15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	-	1	5									5

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs .M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t		
	Rangeland advisory plan	Number of rangeland advisory plans developed	SDG 15, Target15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements				1	15								15
Land Administration	Computer software & hardware	Number of computers and printers procured	SDG 9, Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communicatio ns technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	2	3	1	3	1.5	3	2	3	2.5				7

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs . M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
	Software development (maintaining, upgrading of registry system)	Number in percentage of software development sessions carried out	SDG 9, Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communicatio ns technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Land Administration system with Revenue collection, GIS & KeDams interlinked	Improved Turn-around Time (minutes?)	SDG 9, Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communicatio ns technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	-	1										-
	Staff capacity building	Number of training sessions			3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20			80
	Record archives	Number of previous records digitized (proportion?)			1	2	1	2							4
	Validated towns	Number of market centres validated	SDG 11, Target 11.3: Enhance	36	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	120

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. .M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries												
	Public land inventory	Number of public land parcels registered	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	-	20	6	20	6.6	20	7.3	20	8	20	8.8	27.89
	Lands Conference	Number of stakeholders reached	SDG 11, Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and	-	150	40									40

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs .M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			management in all countries												
	Lease titles	Number of lease titles issued			9	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	200
Urban Development	Establishment of Municipalities	No of Urban Municipalities established	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries		1	20							1	20	40
	Establishment of Townships	No of Townships Established	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	-	3	6	3	6			3	6	3	6	18
	Establishment of integrated municipal development plans and review of the existing ones	No of integrated development plans established and number of plans reviewed	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for		5	25									25

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs .M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries												
	Solid waste management	Amount of waste collected and properly disposed	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries		7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	40
	Strategic urban area planning and landscaping.	Number of towns properly planned and landscaped	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries		3	15	4	20			2	10			45
	Establishment of integrated townships development plans	No of integrated development plans established	11.3 By 2030, enhance	-	3	6	3	6			3	6	3	6	18

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs . M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries												
	Construction of Municipal offices	No offices constructed			1	20					1	20	1	20	60
	Upgrading of informal settlements	No of informal settlements upgraded	SDG 11, Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		1	50	2	100	3	154	3	115	3	100	419
Housing	Renovation of staff Houses	Number of units renovated and serviced	SDG 11, Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums												
					30	20	30	20	30	20					60
	Construction of CG Subcounty offices	Number of offices constructed furnished and occupied	SDG 11, Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and		1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baselin e Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budg et (Kshs . M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
			basic services and upgrade slums												
	Construction of ward offices	Number of offices constructed furnished and occupied	SDG 11, Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	500

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame		Estimated cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
					Start Year	End Year			
Titling Program for market centres	All validated market centres	To issue Title Deeds in replacement to Allotment Letters for improved security and ownership for properties	Public participation, verification of documents, surveying and provision of cadastral maps	Market centres provided with titles	2023	2027	800 M	County Government of Kajiado, Plot owners	Geoflex Consultants and others
Affordable Housing	Kajiado/Ngong/Kitengela	To build houses with flexible and affordable payment terms through synergy	Survey and planning, servicing with roads and water, construction works	Affordable houses constructed in serviced and occupied	2023	2027	640M	PPP, CG,GOK	Housing , State dep and housing dept.
To ensure county staff has an adequate office space to execute their at the county headquarters	County Headquarters and Sub Counties	County Headquarters and Constructed	Construction of office Block, Equipping the office with furniture , Computers and	County Headquarters constructed	2023	2027	500M	PPP, CG,GOK	Housing and PPP

			Other Accessories						
--	--	--	-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Programme: Roads, Transport and Public Works Infrastructure Development															
Objective: : To enhance accessibility in both urban and rural areas															
Outcome: : Enhanced accessibility in the County															
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Policy developed and implemented	No. of policies developed and adopted	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2, SDG 11.b	-			3	3							3
Road construction and rehabilitation	Roads constructed and maintained	Km of new roads opened	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	640	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500
		Kms of roads maintained	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	1219	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500
		Kms. of roads graveled	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	1245	100	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	1000
		No. of bridges/ foot bridges constructed	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	30	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100
		No. of meters of drainage works done	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	6220	1200	600	1320	660	1452	726	1597.2	798.6	1756.92	878.46	3663.06
		Kms of tarmac roads constructed	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	79.43	50	4000	50	4000	50	4000	50	4000	50	4000	20000
	Road reserve management	Proportion of road reserves managed	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	100%	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	7.5
County Government Transport management	Bus parks constructed and maintained	No. of bus parks constructed and maintained	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	6	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Parking bays constructed and maintained	No. of parking bays constructed and maintained	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	5	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	County Government vehicle management system	Operational fleet management system	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	1			1	1							1
Public Works	Projects effectively managed	Percentage of projects designed and completed annually	SDG 9.1.1, SDG 9.1.2	100%	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	25
sub-Programme: Programme: Energy Development															
Objective: : To increase access to affordable and reliable energy															
Outcome: : Increased access to affordable and reliable energy															
Energy	Street lighting installed and maintained within Kajiado urban centres	No. of street lights installed and in use	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	130	100	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100
		No. of high mast lights installed and in use by urban centres	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	77	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	125

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Proportion of street lights/masts maintained/ solar installed	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	80%	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	50
	Knowledgeable community on alternative sources of energy	Proportion of HH using alternative source of energy	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	20%	10	2.3	10	2.3	10	2.3	10	2.3	10	2.3	11.5
	Established partnership	No. of established partnerships on green energy	SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, SDG 12.c.1, SDG 15.3.1	8	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5
Programme: Programme: Fire-fighting services															
Objective: To strengthen fire emergency response															
Outcome: Efficient and effective fire emergency response system															
Fire disaster management	Operational fire stations established	No. of operational fire stations established	SDG 11.b	1	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
		No. of fire engines procured and operational	SDG 11.b	1	0	0	1	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	160
		No. of water tracks procured and operational	SDG 11.b	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
		No. of trainings/ drills conducted	SDG 11.b	7	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	2.5
	Incidences of fire emergencies responded	Proportion of fire incidences responded to	SDG 11.b	96	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	50
Programme: Programme: Housing development and human settlement															
Objective: To ensure access to affordable and decent housing															
Outcome: Increased access to affordable and decent housing															
Development and Construction of government office	Offices constructed at the county headquarters and the sub-counties	No office blocks constructed and in use	SDG 11.1	8	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	100
	Social and affordable houses constructed	No of social and affordable housing units constructed	SDG 11.1	30	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000	5000
	Slums upgraded	No of slums upgraded	SDG 11.1	2	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
County offices and houses maintenance	County houses and offices maintained	No of houses/ offices rehabilitated/ Renovated	SDG 11.1	45	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	75

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame		Estimated cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
					Start Year	End Year			

Unganisha urban roads network	county wide	Increase connectivity in urban areas	Tarmacking	Tarmacked road	Jul-23	Jul-27	800	CGK & partners	CGK
Renewable, affordable and modern energy	county wide	Increase connectivity of power county wide.	solar streetlights, solarization public utilities, clean cooking.	green energy	Jul-23	Jul-27	300	CGK & partners	CGK
Fire fighting	county wide	Efficient and effective fire emergency response. Systems	fire fighting	save of lives and properties	Jul-23	Jul-27	500	CGK & partners	CGK
Affordable housing	county wide	Increase access to affordable housing	affordable houses	affordable houses	Jul-23	Jul-27	500	CGK & partners	CGK

4.2.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Trade Development															
Objective: To improve trade in the county															
Outcome: Enhanced Trade in the county															
Trade development	Trade and industrialization policy developed	Development of trade & industrial development bill	17.13	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	7
	Development of trade & industrial development bill	No. of bills developed	17.13	0	0	0	1	2							2
Market infrastructure	Markets constructed	No. of new markets developed ³	2.3	32	2	130	4	120	4	100	2	100	3	100	550
	Markets rehabilitated	No. of markets rehabilitated ⁴	2.3	32	4	6	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	26
Urban market Solarization	Ease of doing business	No. of markets solarized ⁵		0	1	5	3	10	1	5	1	5	0	0	25
Public Market digitization	Increased business opportunities	No. of public markets digitized ⁶		0	1	1		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6
County Aggregation Centre (One)	Improved market access, increase county revenue & increase competition for local businesses	Feasibility study conducted	2.b	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		No of Partnerships formed with logistics partners and regulatory bodies	8a	0	0	0		50	5	50	5	50	0	0	150
		No. of aggregation centres constructed	2.b	0	1	100	1				1				100

³ Ilbissil,Emukutan, Olkiramatian, Kware,Embulbul, Mashuuru, Ewuaso,Nkatu, Emali, Shompole, Oloolokitoshi, Eselenkei, Ole Kasasi

⁴ Mile 46, Loitokitok, Isinya, Kiserian, Ngong, Kajiado, Embul Bul

⁵ Kitengela, Ngong, Kiserian, Rongai, Kajiado, Loitokitok

⁶ Kitengela, Ngong, Kiserian, Rongai, Kajiado, Loitokitok

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme: Trade Promotion																
Objective: To improve trade in the county																
Outcome: Enhanced trade and development in the county																
Consumer Protection	Weights and Measures Inspections conducted	No. of weighing and measuring equipment verified	2.c	100	150	8	200	9	250	10	300	11	350	12	50	
		No. of weights and measures verification Infrastructure	2.c	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
		No. of awareness and trade education programmes & Compliance checks conducted	2.c	0	5	3	5	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	9	
		Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed	2.c	0	1	2	1								2	
Market channels	Marketing channels developed	No of Entrepreneur trade fairs conducted	8.6	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	9	
		No. of Benchmarking, Training and capacity building forums	8.6	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	6	
		No. of Virtual markets developed and maintained for ornamental heritage	8.3	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	
Market Information	Data centre Developed	Data collected per sub-sector & development of a trade directory with sectoral identification	17.18	0	0	0	5	5							5	
		Capacity building for research and data analysis	8.6	0	1	2	1	2	1	1					5	
Programme: Industrial & Enterprise Development																
Objective: To strengthen industrialization in the county																
Outcome: Strengthened industrial centres																
Industrial development	County Aggregation centre	No. of county aggregation centres established	8.6	0	1	100	1	50	1	50	1	50	0	0	250	
	Cottage industries established	No. of cottage industries established	8.6	0	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	
	Creation of manufacturing SME hubs	No. of benchmarking missions done	8.6	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Programme: Industrial & Enterprise Promotion																
Objective: To strengthen industrial development linkages																
Outcome: Strengthened Industrial development linkages																

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Industrial Promotion	Market access services established	No. of market linkages established locally, regionally and globally.	2, 17.11,	0	25	1.5	4	1.5	25	1.5	25	1.5	25	1.5	7.5
	Capacity building and mentorship programs implemented	No. of mentorship programs initiated with local manufacturers	8.6	0	5	1.5	10	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	7.5
		Monitoring and Evaluate(Mentorship program follow-up)	8.6	0	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
Programme: Cooperatives Development															
Objective: To improve governance and management of cooperative societies															
Outcome: Vibrant cooperative societies															
Cooperative development	County Cooperative revolving fund established	No. of cooperatives accessing the fund	8.6	0	30	25	40	25	60	25	0	25	0	0	100
	Cooperative management and development policy and Bill developed	No. of policy and Bill documents developed	17.13	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	8
	cooperative societies capacity build	No. of cooperative societies trained	8.6	200	150	2	200	2	150	2	150	2	150	2	10
	Sector exchange programs conducted	No. of exchange forums held	8.6	0	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	6
Programme: Cooperatives Promotion															
Objective: To promote vibrancy of cooperatives															
Outcome: Increased active cooperatives															
Cooperatives promotion	New societies formed and registered	No of societies formed and registered		875	50	1.5	60	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	7.5
	Routine Cooperatives societies supervision visits	No. of Cooperatives societies supervision visits done			200	1	250	2	200	1	200	1	200	1	6
	Value Addition linkages and liason developed	No of societies linked to value addition chain		10	3	1.5	5	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
	Dormant societies revived	No. of dormant societies revived			25	1	35	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	5
	Environmental proofing through	No. of trees planted by cooperative societies		0	2000	1	2500	1	3000	1	3500	1	4000	1	5

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	afforestation by cooperatives														
	Sub-county cooperative clinics and Ushirika days held	No. of cooperatives clinics conducted No. of ushirika days conducted		0 2	5 1	1 4	5 1	1 4	5 1	1 4	5 1	1 4	5 1	1 4	5 20
Programme: Cooperatives Audit & Compliance															
Objective: To enforce compliance with cooperatives regulations															
Outcome: Compliant cooperative movement that meets members’ and stakeholders’ needs															
Cooperatives audit, compliance and quality assurance	Cooperative societies audited	No of audited reports registered.			200	1	250	1	300	1	350	1	400	1	5
	Compliance checks, sensitization and Quality Assurance done	No. of compliance checks and sensitization checks done.		-	50	2	60	2	65	2	70	2	75	2	10
		Number of disputes resolved		20	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	5
Programme: Investments Facilitation															
Objective: To enhance County Investments Capacity															
Outcome: Enable Investment promotion outcomes in the County															
Investment facilitation	County investment prospectus developed	County investment prospectus	17.5		1	5	1	5							10
	County credit rating	The credit rate given	17.4		1	6	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	12
	Investor segmentation, profiling & annual investment themes created	Investor profiles handbooks	17.18				1	15	1	5			1	5	25
		A one stop investment centre created	17.18		1	30	1								30
County heritage wealth fund	County heritage wealth fund established and Investment Authority Dividend policy developed.	County heritage wealth fund established and dividend policy statement approved	17.1				1	10							10
Resource Mobilization	Bankable Investment projects in the County developed	No. of concept notes done for development assistance and bankable projects	17.3		1	3	5	2	4	3	2	3	3	5	16
Programme: Investment Promotion															
Objective: To improve county investments and business environment															
Outcome: Enhanced investment environment															

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Investment Promotion	Investor forums held	No. of investor forums held	17.5		1	50					1	30			80
	Investment retention and after care clinics held	No. of multisectoral investment activities coordinated & investments clinic held	17.5		8	3	8	3	8	5	8	5			16
Investment branding and marketing	Investment retention and after care website developed	Kajiado Investment Authority website developed	17.5	0	1	6									6
	Kajiado Investment Authority Branding developed	Promotional literature developed	17.5	0	1	6	1	6							12
	Local, regional & international Investment conventions attended	No. of investment conventions attended	17.5	3	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	30

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame		Source of Funds	Cost	Lead Agency
					Start Year	End Year			
Market infrastructure	No. of new markets developed ⁷	Establishment of a market infrastructure	Survey, Trader validation	Markets in rural and peri urban areas	2023	2025	CGK	550	Trade & Investments
County Aggregation Centre	Kajiado/ Isinya	Establishment of a County Aggregation centre	Feasibility study on keys activities carried out in the aggregation centre	Aggregation centre	2023	2025	CGK/GOK	250	Trade & Investments
Urban market Solarization & digitization	Solarization & digitization of; Kitengela market, Rongai market, Kajiado market, Kiserian market, Loitokitok market, Ngong Market	To reduce power charges for urban markets	Feasibility studies on the markets for solarization	solarized and digitized markets in urban centres	2023	2025	CGK/Partners	30	Trade & Investments
County Cooperative revolving fund	Countywide	No. of cooperatives accessing the fund	Funding of cooperative societies through scoring criteria	Cooperatives benefiting from the revolving fund	2023	2027	CGK/Partners	100	Cooperatives & Ent Development

⁷ Ilbissil, Emukutan, Olkiramatian, Kware, Embulbul, Mashuuru, Ewuaso,Nkatu, Emali, Shompole, Oloolokitokoshi, Eselenkei, Ole Kasasi

4.2.4 Health

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: General Administration, Planning and Support Services															
Objective:															
Outcome: Improved effective and efficient service delivery															
Policy, Planning and Finance	Health Policies, plans, guidelines, frameworks developed, disseminated, implemented and reviewed	No. of health Policies, plans, guidelines, frameworks	3		123	13,008,000.00		14,194,000.00		8,648,000.00		3,580,000.00		3,580,000.00	43,010,000.00
	Public Financial Management reports developed	No. of Public Financial Management reports		4	4	4,500,000.00	4	4,500,000.00	4	4,500,000.00	4	4,500,000.00	4	4,500,000.00	22,500,000.00
Human Resource for Planning	Enhanced human capital productivity of the HRH	No. of health workers recruited	3	TBD	50	1,090,568,040.00	100.00	2,026,062,420.00	120.00	2,819,510,710.00	160.00	3,761,855,440.00	200.00	4,701,198,850.00	14,399,195,460.00
		Proportion of staff receiving in-service training		1%	8	1,600,530.00	9	850,000.00	10	850,000.00	11	850,000.00	12	850,000.00	5,000,530.00
		Rate of Retirement and succession planning		2.00%		280,000.00	0.00	280,000.00	0.00	280,000.00	0.00	280,000.00	0.00	280,000.00	1,400,000.00
		Proportion of staff undergone Continuous Professional Development		0.50%		630,400.00	8	630,400.00	8	630,400.00	8	630,400.00	8	630,400.00	3,152,000.00
Resource Mobilization and Coordination		Government spending on health as a % of total government spending	3	28	30	2,570,000,000.00	31	2,570,500,000.00	32	2,571,000,000.00	33	2,571,500,000.00	34	2,572,000,000.00	12,855,000,000.00
		Proportion of Total Health Expenditure contributed by Health Improvement Fund		5	7	180,000,000.00	8	198000000	10	217800000	12	239580000	15	263538000	1,098,918,000.00
		% of HIF collected against the target		ND	100	180,000,000.00	100	198000000	100	217800000	100	239580000	100	263538000	1,098,918,000.00
		Proportion of households accessing health insurance		44	46	5,000,000,000.00	50	6500000	55	7200000	60	7800000	65	8300000	34,800,000.00
		Proportion of health facilities with regular reimbursement of NHIF claims-Linda Mama		30	40	1,000,000,000.00	60	1500000	75	1800000	80	2100000	100	2500000	8,900,000.00
Health Infrastructure	Health facilities established/upgraded/rehabilitated/equipped	No. of facilities per 10,000 population	3.8, 9c, 11.1, 17.17	5	5									0.00	
		Proportion of health facilities established		TBD	9	122,600,000.00	6	48,900,000.00	6	69,000,000.00	8	88,100,000.00	7	57,000,000.00	385,600,000.00
		Proportion of health facilities upgraded		TBD	21	345,800,000.00	22	2,304,265,180.00	13	155,800,000.00	11	95,800,000.00	10	50,800,000.00	2,952,465,180.00

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		Proportion of health facilities rehabilitated		17	11	315,000,000.00	11	225,000,000.00	11	295,000,000.00	13	421,000,000.00	9	225,000,000.00	1,481,000,000.00	
		Proportion of health facilities equipped		60	70	15,560,000.00	75	12,060,000.00	80	11,060,000.00	85	8,060,000.00	90	7,560,000.00	54,300,000.00	
		Proportion of Health facilities with access to source of Power		28	6	3,000,000.00	29	14,500,000.00	24	12,000,000.00	21	10,500,000.00	-	0.00	40,000,000.00	
		Proportion of health facilities with internet connectivity		7	11	3,300,000.00	12	3,600,000.00	40	12,000,000.00	36	10,800,000.00	-	0.00	29,700,000.00	
		Proportion of health facilities with accessible road network		61	0	0.00	13	65,000,000.00	10	50,000,000.00	10	50,000,000.00	10	50,000,000.00	215,000,000.00	
		Proportion of health facilities with piped water		32	5	40,000,000.00	15	120,000,000.00	15	120,000,000.00	20	160,000,000.00	20	160,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	
		Nomadic clinics established		# of mobile/ nomadic clinics established	2	1	1,600,000.00	1	1600000	1	1600000	1	1600000	1	1600000	8,000,000.00
		Established Specialized health facilities		No. of established Specialized health facilities	5	5	40,000,000.00	5	40,000,000	3	24000000	1	8000000	1	800000	112,800,000.00
		Integrated and Standardised Electronic Health Records (EHR) system developed		# of health facilities with functional intergrated end to end EHR	1	7	108,151,645.00	5	77251175	5	77251175	5	77251175	4	92701410	432,606,580.00
Health Leadership and governance	Support supervisions conducted	# of scheduled support supervisions visits to health facilities	3.8, 3.b, 16.10, 16.6, 17.16	48	48	13,584,000.00	60	13,584,000	60	13584000	60	13584000	60	13584000	67,920,000.00	
		Proportion of Private facilities inspected and submitting monthly reports		70	85	3,500,000.00	90	4000000	95	45000000	100	5000000	100	0	57,500,000.00	
	Strategic partnerships established and coordinated	No. of health sector stakeholder partnerships established		TBD	20	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	
Programme: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services																
Objective: To provide effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative at hall health service delivery units																
Outcome: Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health care services to the county citizens																
Hospital Level Services	primary health facilities upgraded and equipped to level 4	No. of health centres equipped and upgraded to level 4	3.1-3.9	2	3	0									0	
	Comprehensive/specialized services offered	No of hospitals offering oncology services		0	1	83,550,000.00	2	35,037,000.00	3	84,320,700.00	3	28,764,770.00	3	85,253,247.00	316,925,717.00	
		Proportion of hospitals offering emergency trauma services		1	1	40,000,000.00									40,000,000.00	
		Proportion of facilities offering CeOMC		4.50 %	10%	10,000,000.00	15%	15000000	20%	20000000					45,000,000.00	
	Access to quality diagnostic services enhanced	Number of laboratories ISO certified/ accredited		0	2	6,366,800.00	2	6,366,800.00	2	6,366,800.00	2	6,366,800.00	2	6,366,800.00	31,834,000.00	

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of facilities offering imaging service		1	1	15,000,000.00	2	300,600,000.00	2	15,000,000.00	3	315,600,000.00	4	15,000,000.00	661,200,000.00
		Number of laboratory offering specialized tests		5	2	10,000,000.00	2	10,000,000.00	2	10,000,000.00	1	5000000			35,000,000.00
	Enhanced rehabilitative services	Number of hospitals and health centres with fuctional rehabilitative units		TBD	3	15,501,000.00	3	14,200,000.00	3	15,501,000.00	3	14,200,000.00	3	15,501,000.00	74,903,000.00
Ambulatory services and Referrals	Enhanced referral services	No. of new additional functional ambulances	3.1, 3.2, 3.6	14	6	54,000,000.00	2	18,000,000.00	2	18,000,000.00	2	18,000,000.00	2	18,000,000.00	126,000,000.00
		No. of EOC, ambulance call/command centres established and operationalized		0	1	1,257,150.00	3	3,771,450.00	4	5,028,600.00	5	6,285,750.00	5	6,285,750.00	22,628,700.00
Health Products and Technologies	Health facilities stocked according to plan	Proportion of public health facilities stocked according to plan	3.1, 3.2, 3.3,3.4, 3.7, 3.8	7%	15%	730,282,613.96	83%	762,816,405.36	86%	810,008,885.89	89%	850,474,184.48	93%	902,626,090.93	4,056,208,180.62
Programme: Preventative and Promotive Service															
Objective: To provide effective and efficient preventive and promotive health interventions across the county.															
Outcome: To provide effective and effective preventative and promotive interventions across the county															
Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health (RMNCH) Services	Maternal, perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortality reduced	Rate of facility based maternal deaths	3.1, 3.2,	TBD	51	15,000,000.00	50	20,050,000.00	49	35,162,200.00	48.00	38,528,420.00	45.00	42,231,262.00	150,971,882.00
		% of Pregnant women who completed at least ANC visits	3.7, 5.6,	54	55		58		60		65.00		70.00		0
		% deliveries conducted by skilled attendant	10.3, 16.1	73	75		78		80		85.00		90.00		0
		Facility-based neonatal mortality rate		TBD	22		21		20		19		18		0
		% of facility based fresh still births		TBD	8		7		6		5		4		0
		% of mothers who received Postnatal Care within 48 hours of delivery		TBD	50		60		75		90		100		0
	Harmful Traditional Practices Reduced	% of mothers with delivery complications due to FGM		TBD	10		9		8		7		5		0
		% of health facilities offering BeOMC services		85	90				0.00				100.00		0
	Reduced Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	No. of facilities offering SGBV response		30	33	2,500,000.00	35	1200000	40	500000	45	512000	50	450000	5,162,000.00
	Reduced Teenage Pregnancy	Proportion of Teenage pregnancies		24%	15%	2,000,000.00	10%	3200000	8%	3800000	5%	2500000	3%	2000000	13,500,000.00

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Reduced unmet family planning needs	% of women of Reproductive age receiving family planning		31%	50%	1,750,000.00	55%	1700000	60%	1500000	62%	1000000	65%	1000000	6,950,000.00
	Improved primary prevention and control of reproductive health cancers	Number of women screened for cervical cancer per 1,000 WRA		4%	10%	3,000,000.00	15%	4000000	20%	5000000	30%	5000000	50%	5000000	22,000,000.00
		Prostate cancer screening		0	5%	3,000,000.00	8%	4000000	12%	5000000	20%	5000000	30%	6000000	23,000,000.00
		HPV Vaccination Coverage		15%	30%	6,429,500.00	60%	6429500	70%	6429500	80%	3214250	90%	3214250	25,717,000.00
	Reduced vaccine-preventable conditions/diseases.	% of children receiving Penta valent 3		85%	90%	500,000.00	95%	500000	98%	500000	100%	1000000	100%	1000000	3,500,000.00
		% of children < 1 year fully immunized		79%	85%	1,000,000.00	90%	1200000	95%	1500000	98%	1500000	100%	2000000	7,200,000.00
Nutrition Services	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) Scaled Up	Prevalence of stunting in children 0-59 months (%)	2.1, 2.2,	5%	4%	3,000,000.00	3%	3000000	2%	3000000	1%	3000000	0.50%	3000000	15,000,000.00
		Prevalence of low birth weight	3.4, 3.5,	5.90%	4%	4,000,000.00	3%	4000000	2%	4000000	1%	4000000	0.50%	4000000	20,000,000.00
		Prevalence of wasting (W/H>2SD) in children 0-59 months (%)	12.3	7%	4%	3,000,000.00	3%	3000000	2%	3000000	1%	3000000	0.50%	3000000	15,000,000.00
		Prevalence of underweight (W/A <2SD) in children 0-59 months		5%	4%	3,000,000.00	3%	3000000	2%	3000000	1%	3000000	0.50%	3000000	15,000,000.00
		Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children 0-6months (%)		15%	20%	9,000,000.00	25%	9000000	30%	6000000	35%	6000000	45.00%	8000000	38,000,000.00
	Prevention, control and management of Micronutrient Deficiencies Scaled up	Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women (%)		41%	30%	1,500,000.00	20%	2000000	15%	2500000	10%	3000000	5%	3500000	12,500,000.00
	Communicable Disease Control	TB screening ,prevention and treatment	TB treatment success rate (all forms of TB)	SDG 3.3.2,	TBD	90	642,000.00	90	706,200.00	90	776,820.00	90	854,502.00	90	939,952.20
TB case notification rate (per 100,000 Population)			ND		50%	1,000,000.00	55%	1,000,000.00	60%	1,000,000.00	65%	1,000,000.00	70%	1,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
confirmed RR-TB and/or MDR-TB that began second-line treatment		Percentage of people with confirmed RR-TB and/or MDR-TB that began second-line treatment.	TBD		100	642,800.00	100	707,080.00	100	777,788.00	100	855,566.80	100	941,123.48	3,924,358.28
		Treatment success rate of RR-TB and/or MDR-TB:	TBD		90	540,200.00	90.00	540,200.00	90.00	540,200.00	90.00	540,200.00	90.00	540,200.00	2,701,000.00
		Treatment Success Rate (TSR) for pre-XDR/XDR-TB:	TBD		100	1,527,500.00	100	1527500	100	1527500	100	1527500	100	1527500	7,637,500.00

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkag es to SDG Target s*	Basel ine Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Targ et	Cost	
	Defaulters traced and enrolled to treatment	proportion of defaulters traced and enrolled to treatment		100	100	772,800.00	100	850,080.00	100	935,088.00	100	1,028,596.80	100	1,131,456.48	4,718,021.28
	RCCE conducted on TB management	# advocacy meetings held		TBD	92	1,198,944.00	110	1,318,838.40	150	1,450,722.24	170	1,595,794.46	200	1,755,373.91	7,319,673.01
		#of community forums conducted		528	600	3,000,000.00	650	3501250	700	4,102,500.50	800	5,128,000	900	6,570,000	22,301,750.50
	Improved HIV/AIDS services	proportion of defaulters traced and enrolled to treatment	SDG 1,2,3-3.3.1	50	60	2,497,500.00	70	2,747,250.00	90	3,021,975.00	90	3,324,172.50	90	3,656,589.75	15,247,487.25
		% of all people living with HIV that know their HIV status		60	95	5,547,000.00	95	5,547,000.00	95	5,547,000.00	95	5,547,000.00	95	5,547,000.00	27,735,000.00
		% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection that receive sustained antiretroviral therapy		86	95	45,075,000.00	95	45,075,000.00	95	45,075,000.00	95	45,075,000.00	95	45,075,000.00	225,375,000.00
		% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy that have viral suppression		75	95	3,600,000.00	95	3,600,000.00	95	3,600,000.00	95	3,600,000.00	95	3,600,000.00	18,000,000.00
	Decrease the proportion of Malaria confirmed cases from 5.5 incidences per 1,000	No of hospital beds with a ITNs	3.3	27	30	3,783,300.00	30	4,161,630.00	30	4,577,793.00	30	2,301,698.30	30	2,531,868.13	17,356,289.43
		# of LLINS Support supervision and Supply chain Audit conducted.		20	20	3,568,000.00	25	3924800	25	3924800	25	3924800	25	3924800	19,267,200.00
	Improved capacity (numbers and skill set) of HCWs in primary facilities to provide essential services	# of Malaria case management skills conducted		1	2	10,526,400.00	2	12,520,300	2	12,620,300	2	12,720,300	2	12,920,300	61,307,600.00
		# of Routine entomological surveillance for malaria parasites Conducted		0	2		3		3		3		3		
		# of quality management audit for malaria testing procedures Conducted		0	7		14		14		14		14		
		# of malaria case management mentorship conducted on malaria case management for HCPs		1	3		3		3		3		3		
Non-Communi cable diseases	Increased awareness and understanding of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among the population	Proportion of people reached through public education campaigns	3.4, 11.7, 12.8,	TBD	100%	10,560,000	100%	12,840,000	100%	13,259,000	100%	13,874,000	100%	14,280,000	64,813,000
		Percentage of population that can correctly identify common NCDs	13.1, 13.3, 16.1,	TBD	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		
		Number of healthcare providers trained to diagnose and manage NCDs	16.3	TBD	50%		60%		70%		80%		90%		

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Improved prevention and early detection of NCDs	Percentage of population screened for common NCDs (e.g. diabetes, hypertension)		TBD	50%		60%		70%		80%		80%		317,171,100.00	
		Percentage of people at high risk of NCDs who receive appropriate preventive interventions		TBD	100%		100%		100%		100%					
	Increased access to affordable and effective treatment for NCDs:	Percentage of people diagnosed with NCDs who receive appropriate treatment		TBD	100%	50,560,000.00	100%	58,560,000	100%	65,000,000	100%	70,526,450	100%	72,524,650		
		Proportion of hospitalization due to NCDs			10%		10%		10%		10%					
		Proportion of deaths due to NCDs			5%		4%		3%		2%		1%			
	Strengthened health systems for NCDs	Proportion of health facilities equipped to manage NCDs		20%		25%		30%		32%		35%				
		Availability of essential medicines and supplies for NCDs		80%		85%		90%		92%		95%				
		Percentage of health workers trained in NCDs management and care		50%		60%		70%		80%		90%				
	NTDs	Mass drug administration (MDA) coverage		Percentage of the targeted population reached with preventive chemotherapy	TBD	100	500,000.00	100	550,000.00	100	605,000.00	100	665,500.00	100	732,050.00	3,052,550.00
				Percentage of distributed drugs that are consumed by the targeted population	TBD	100	500,000.00	100	550,000.00	100	605,000.00	100	665,500.00	100	732,050.00	3,052,550.00
				Percentage of Sub Counties with at least 75% MDA coverage	TBD	100	1,500,000.00	100	1,650,000.00	100	1,815,000.00	100	1,996,500.00	100	2,196,150.00	9,157,650.00
Vectors controlled		Percentage of households with access to insecticide-treated bed nets	TBD	50	2,000,000.00	60	2,200,000.00	70	2,420,000.00	80	2,662,000.00	90	2,928,200.00	12,210,200.00		
		Number of Sub-Counties with at least 75% coverage of indoor residual spraying (IRS)	TBD	5	3,000,000.00	5	3000000	5	3000000	5	3000000	5	3000000	15,000,000.00		
Disease surveillance for NTDs enhanced		Percentage of sub-Counties with active surveillance systems	100	100	500,000.00	100	500,000.00	100	500,000.00	100	500,000.00	100	500,000.00	2,500,000.00		
		Timeliness of reporting suspected cases and outbreaks	100%	100	200,000.00	100	300000	100	400000	100	500000	100	600000	2,000,000.00		

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Completeness of case reporting		80	90	500,000.00	95	500000	100	500000	100	500000	100	500000	2,500,000.00
	Capacity building and community engagement	Proportion of health workers trained and engaged		TBD	10%	1,500,000.00	20%	3000000	30%	4500000	40%	6000000	50%	7500000	22,500,000.00
Mental Health	Increased awareness and understanding of mental health issues among the general public, healthcare professionals, and policymakers	Number of mental health awareness campaigns or events held	16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 10.2, 10.3, 8.5, 4.7, 3.4	TBD	2	2,600,000.00	5	2,860,000.00	15	3,146,000.00	20	3,460,600.00	25	3,806,660.00	15,873,260.00
		Percentage of healthcare professionals trained in mental health		TBD	5%		10%		15%		20%		30%		
		Percentage of the population that can identify at least one symptom of a mental health condition		TBD	10%		20%		30%		40%		50%		
	Improved access to mental health services and resources, including counseling, medication, and support groups	Proportion of people screened for mental health conditions		TBD	70%	17,950,000.00	70%	19,745,000.00	70%	21,719,500.00	70%	23,891,450.00	70%	26,280,595.00	109,586,545.00
		Proportion of people diagnosed with mental health conditions		TBD	50%		55%		60%		65%		70%		
		Proportion of people receiving treatment for mental health conditions		TBD	50%		55%		60%		65%		70%		
		Number of mental health facilities or clinics opened		TBD	2		1		1		1		1		
		Percentage of the population with access to mental health services within a certain distance or timeframe		TBD	35%		45%		55%		65%		75%		
		Number of support groups or other resources available for people with mental health conditions		TBD	5		10		25		50		55		
	Reduction in stigma and discrimination against people with mental health conditions	Number of anti-stigma campaigns or programs implemented		TBD	4		4		4		4		4		
		Percentage of people who report experiencing discrimination or stigma related to mental health		ND	30%		40%		50%		60%		70%		
		Number of research studies or clinical trials related to mental health		ND	1		0		0		0		0		

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation Services	Improved sanitation and hygiene coverage	Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities	6.2, 6.3,	55%	60%	33,021,100.00	70%	36,323,210.00	80%	39,955,531.00	85%	43,951,084.10	90%	48,346,192.51	201,597,117.61
		Proportion of urban and peri-urban sanitation coverage	6.4, 6.5,	55%	60%		65%		70%		75%		80%		0
		Number of urban towns with functional sewerage systems and proper treatment facilities	6.a, 6.b	TBD	5		10		15		20		25		0
	Environmental challenges to public health controlled	No. of Public health Policies, Plans, developed, disseminated and implemented	3.9, 6.1, 6.2,	0	1		0		0		0		0	8,235,562.50	37,341,187.50
		Proportion of EIAs reviewed by public health	7.1, 11.6,	80%	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		
		Proportion of staff with increased capacity, training and awareness	12.4, 13.1	TBD	70%	8,625,000.00	75%	6,187,500.00	80%	6,806,250.00	85%	7,486,875.00	90%		
	Access to safe food enhanced	Proportion of food trade premises licensed	2.1, 2.2,	70%	80%	23,901,650.00	90%	26,291,815.00	100%	28,920,996.50	100%	31,813,096.15	100%	34,994,405.77	145,921,963.42
		Proportion of food and water samples taken meeting quality standards	2.3, 12.3, 3.3	TBD	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		
		Proportion of food handlers issued with medical certificates and acquired relevant vaccinations		70%	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		
		Proportion of health workers trained on food safety/fortification and surveillance		30%	40%		50%		60%		65%		70%		
		No of food quality lab established		0			0		0		1		0		
	water safety enhanced	% population with access to safe water	6.1, 6.2,	TBD	50%	16,323,320.00	55%	17,955,652.00	60%	19,751,217.20	65%	21,726,338.92	70%	23,898,972.81	99,655,500.93
		Percentage of schools with access to Improved water sources	6.3, 6.4, 6.5,	TBD	50%		60%		70%		75%		80%		
		Percentage of Health facilities with access to Improved water sources	6.6, 6.a, 6.b	30%	35%		40%		50%		60%		70%		
	Improved school health status	% Schools providing complete school health package	3.2, 3.7,	40%	50%	10,550,000.00	60%	11,605,000.00	70%	12,765,500.00	80%	14,042,050.00	90%	15,446,255.00	64,408,805.00

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Proportion of schools with adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities	4.1, 4.2, 4.7, 4.9, 4.b	TBD	50%		55%		60%		65%		70%		
		Proportion of school going children dewormed		TBD	100%		100%		100%		100%		90		
Enhanced health care waste management	Number of health facilities supported to improve infrastructure and waste treatment systems	Proportion of Public health facilities disposing off HCW appropriately	12.4, SDG 3, 6, 13	2	1	38,050,000.00	2.00	41,855,000.00	2.00	46,040,500.00	3.00	50,644,550.00	5.00	55,709,005.00	232,299,055.00
				TBD	30%		40%		50%		60%		70%		
				TBD	1		0		0		0		0		
				TBD	50%		60%		70%		80%		90%		
Reduced burden of workplace injuries	Proportion of buildings plans meeting standards	3.9, 3.3,	100%	100%	3,000,000.00	100%	4500000	100%	6000000	100%	7500000	100%	9000000	30,000,000.00	
	Proportion of workplaces audited and have complied with occupational health and safety regulations	8.8, 8.10, 9.2, 12.2, 12.6, 17.19	TBD	40%	1,000,000.00	50%	1500000	60%	2000000	70%	2500000	80%	3000000	10,000,000.00	
Enhanced Integrated Disease Surveillance and response	Emergency contingency plans Developed and disseminated.	SDG 3	0	1	1,500,000.00	1	1500000	1	1500000	1	1500000	1	1500000	7,500,000.00	
	Integrated Cross border surveillance conducted		0	4	300,000.00	6	500000	8	800000	10	1000000	12	12000000	14,600,000.00	
Primary Health Care Services	Community Health Units Established and functional	Proportion of Community Health Units Established	3.1, 3.2,	30%	50%	31,800,000.00	55%	10000000	60%	10000000	70%	10,000,000	72%	5000000	66,800,000.00
		Proportion of Fully functional Community Units	3.3, 3.4,	26.30%	50%	62,600,000.00	55%	10,000,000	60%	10000000	70%	10,000,000	72%	5000000	97,600,000.00
		Proportion of CHVs receiving performance based stipends including NHIF cover	3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.a, 3.b, 3.c	TBD	20%	15,000,000.00	40%	30000000	60%	45000000	80%	60000000	100%	75000000	225,000,000.00
		Proportion of Health Care Providers Trained on Social	3.1, 3.2,	50%	60%	5,000,000.00	70%	6000000	80%	7000000	90%	8000000	100%	8000000	34,000,000.00

Sub program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkag es to SDG Target s*	Basel ine Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	
	Social Behaviour Change Communication measures enhanced	Behaviour Change Communication	3.3, 3.4,												
		Proportion of households reached with health promotion messages	3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.a, 3.b, 3.c	30%	50%		60%		70%		80%		80%		
	Primary Care Networks operationalized	No. of functional PCNs	3.8,	0	1	26,400,000.	5	40,700,000	5	40700000	5	40700000	5	40700000	189,200,000
		Proportion of Population served by PCNs	3.1, 3.2,	ND	10%	00	30%		40%		50%		70%		.00
		No of community units linked to PCN	3.7, 3.9, 3.b, 13.1, 17.18	ND	10		50		70		90		110		

4.2.5 Education

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Early Childhood Development and Education															
Objective: To enhance access to Early Childhood Development and Education															
Outcome: Enhanced access to Early Childhood Development and Education															
Access to Early Childhood Development and Education	Pre-school infrastructure developed/rehabilitated/equiped	No. of new pre-school infrastructure constructed		983	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	150
		No. of pre-school infrastructure rehabilitated		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15
		No. of pre-schools equiped		0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
		Number of ECDE centres constructed and equiped		4	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	250
	Teachers recruited and trained	No. of ECD teachers recruited		698	50	15.0	50.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
		No. of ECDE teachers trained		698	698	1.0	698.0	1.0	698.0	1.0	698.0	1.0	698.0	1.0	5.0
	Teaching/learning materials provided	No. of digital gadgets for ECDE procured and distributed (3 school/subcounty)		0	630	45	630	45	630	45	630	45	630	45	225

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of ECDE schools provided with teaching/learning materials		13600	2000	25.0	2000.0	25.0	2000.0	25.0	2000.0	25.0	2000.0	25.0	125.0
		No. of ECDE fixed with playing materials		0	60	2.4	60.0	2.4	60.0	2.4	60.0	2.4	60.0	2.4	12.0
	Co-curriculum activities organized	No. ECDE schools participating in co-curriculum activities in drama, music and sports		0	5	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	5.0
	Monitoring and Evaluation of learning conducted	No. of assessments/supervisions conducted on ECDE		50	100	1.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	5.0
	School boards established	No. of school boards of management (BOMs) established		598	598	0.1	598.0	0.1	598.0	0.1	598.0	0.1	598.0	0.1	0.5
	School feeding programme implemented	No of pupils in public ECDE centres on the feeding programme		46000	47000	9.1	48000.0	9.1	49000.0	9.1	50000.0	9.1	51000.0	9.1	182.0
		No. of schools implementing the school shamba program		0	25	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
Programme: Primary and Secondary Education															
Objective: To enhance access to primary and secondary education															
Outcome: Enhanced access to primary and secondary education															
Primary Education	Primary school infrastructure developed/rehabilitated/equiped	No. of primary school infrastructure developed/rehabilitated/equiped		200	5	37.5	5	37.5	5	37.5	5	37.5	5	37.5	37.3
	Sanitary towel programme implemented	No. of school girls receiving sanitary towels		0	2500	2	2500	2	2500	2	2500	2	2500	2	10
	Community awareness against retrogressive cultural practices conducted	No. of schools sensitized against FGM, early forced marriages, and child pregnancies in the county		0	5		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		12.5
Secondary Education	Secondary school infrastructure developed/ rehabilitated/ equipped	No. of Secondary school infrastructure developed/ rehabilitated/ equiped		100	5	7.5	5	7.5	5	7.5	5	7.5	5	7.5	37.5
	Bursary and Scholarships provided	No. of secondary students on county partial bursary		69,790.00	70000	100	85000	150	85000	150	85000	150	85000	150	700
		No. of secondary sch. students on county full scholarship		250	250	6.25	300	15	300	15	300	15	300	15	66.25
		No. of college/university students on partial bursary		2270	2270	30	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	230

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of college/university students on county full scholarship		230	230	13.75	250	12.5	250	12.5	250	12.5	250	12.5	50.11
Programme: Special Needs Education															
Objective: To make ECDE centers responsive to special needs Education															
Outcome: Special needs friendly pre-primary schools															
Special Needs Education (SNE)	Special Needs Education in ECDE supported	No. of Psycho-education assessments and placements for children with special needs and disabilities done		0	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	2.5
		No of newly identified children with special needs trained			25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	5
		No. of parents/guardians of children with special needs trained on communication and care of SNE learners			25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	5
		No. of disability friendly infrastructure developed			30	16	30	16	30	16	30	16	30	16	80
		No. of SNE teachers recruited			5	1.2	5	1.2	5	1.2	5	1.2	5	1.2	6
		No. of SNE teachers trained			10	1.6	10	1.6	10	1.6	10	1.6	10	1.6	8
	Special Needs Education in VTC supported	No. of Psycho -Socio support workshops provided			7	1.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	5.0
		No. of disability infrastructure developed			30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	90
		No. of SNE VTC instructors recruited			2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5
		No. of SNE VTC instructors trained			-	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.4	0.6
Programme: Technical Vocational Training and Education															
Objective: To enhance access to Technical Vocational Training and Education															
Outcome: Enhanced access to Technical Vocational Training and Education															
Vocational Training	Vocational Training Centres infrastructure developed/rehabilitated/equiped	No. of newly constructed VTC infrastructure		7.0	2.0	16.0	2.0	16.0	2.0	16.0	2.0	16.0	1.0	16.0	80.0
		No. of VTC infrastructure rehabilitated		3.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	25.0
	Instructors recruited	No. of VTC instructors recruited		36	7	4.2	7.0	4.2	7.0	4.2	7.0	4.2	7.0	4.2	21.0
	Teachers/Instructors capacity developed	No. of VTC instructors trained		34	20	0.5	10.0	0.3	10.0	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.0
	Digital learning materials provided	No. of VTCs that received digital gadgets		1	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	70

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	VTC instructional materials, tools and equipment provided	No. of VTCs instructional materials, tools and equipment provided		7	7	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	25.0
	VCTs participated in co-curriculum activities in drama, music and sports	No. VTCs participating in co-curriculum activities		-	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	10
	Assessment/supervision conducted	No. of assessments/ supervisions conducted on VTC		3	7	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.5	2.5
	VTCs land ownership documents (Title deeds/ Allotments)	Number of VTCs land ownership documents		7	7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
	Sensitization of VTC youth on mental health	No. of student who received professional psychological support		-	35	0.2	35	0.2	35	0.2	35	0.2	35	0.2	1
	Bursary and Scholarships provided	No. of VTC trainees on Vijana Tujiajiri county scholarship		1308	1000	50.0	1000.0	50.0	1000.0		1000.0	50.0	1000.0	50.0	250.0
		No. of VTC trainess on Boda boda riders county scholarship		1500	2000	9.0	2000.0	9.0	2000.0	9.0	2000.0	9.0	2000.0	9.0	45.0
	Community sensitized on VTCs	No. of sensitization forums on VTCs		-	5	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	12.5
	Home craft centres established	No. of home craft centres established		15	1	5.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	5.0
		No. of home craft ACTs enacted		1		0.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	5.0
Programme: Youth and Sports															
Objective: To provide economic empowerment, nurture and promote talent for youth															
Outcome: Enhanced economic empowerment and talent development for youth															
Youth Development and Empowerment	Youth mentored and capacity built	No. of youth capacity built on economic empowerment			100	1.7	100	1.7	100	1.7	100	1.7	100	1.7	8.5
		Youth mentored and capacity built on (AGPO, internships, apprenticeship, entrepreneurial skills, benchmarking)			100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
	Youth Empowerment Centers (YEC) Resource Centers equipped and operational	No. of Youth Empowerment Centers (YEC) / Resource Centers equipped and operational					1	3	1	3	1	3			15
	Youth talent nurtured	No. of talent shows held			1		1		1		1		1		5
	Participating in the International Youth day	No. of International day celebrations held			1		1		1		1		1		5
	Participating in the African year of the Youth (AYY)	No. of (AYY) celebrations held			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Youth engaged in environment	No. of tree seedlings planted			10000	500	10000	500	10000	500	10000	500	10000	500	2.5
		No. of youths participating in town clean ups			100	150	200	300	300	500	300	500	250	1	2.5
		No. of youth groups engaged in climate change forums			5	200	10	400	10	400	15	750	15	750	2.5
	Women and youth accessing various development Funds	No. of youth & Women accessing Kajiado County Youth and Women Enterprise Development Fund (KCYWEDF) Youth Fund; Uwezo fund				15		15		15		15		15	75
	Youth entrepreneurship empowerment program in partnership with KCB implemented	No. of Youth engaged in the Youth entrepreneurship empowerment program			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Sports training and competitions	Sports infrastructure established	No. of modern stadia developed		3	0	0	2	396	1	198	1	198	1	198	990
		No. of talent centers/sports academy constructed		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
	Sports competitions held	No. of staff participating in KICOSCA games		0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
		No. of Kenya Inter-Counties Sports Youth Association (KISYA) Games held		0	1	7.5	1	7.5	1	7.5	1	7.5	1	7.5	37.5
		No. of Michezo Mashinani competitions held		0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
		No. of athletic competitions held		0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No. of cultural sports held		0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5
		No. of referees/coaches trained		0	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	7.5
	Sports Administration strengthened	No. of Sports Policy Developed		0	0		0		1	3	0		0		3
		No. of Sports federation affiliation certificate obtained		0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5
		No. of sports website developed		0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		No. of referees/coaches trained		0	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	7.5

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame			
--------------	----------	-----------	-------------------------------	---------------	------------	--	--	--

					Start Year	End Year	Estimated cost (Kshs. In millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Kajiado County Learning resource Centre	Kajiado Town	In-service training of teachers on current and emerging issues	Identify land, design, plan, start construction of resource centre, staff and operationalize	Resource centre constructed	2023/24	2026/27	100.0	CGK	Dept. of education
Construction Of 5 new VTCs	Keek-onyokie, Matapato North, Kenyawa/Poka, Rombo and Kuku	Increase the number of operational VTCs to ultimately reach 1 VTC per ward	Identify land, start construction of VTCs, staff and operationalize	Completed and running VTC Centres	2023/25	2026/28		CGK	Dept. of education

4.2.6 Public Administration and International Relations

Public Service

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Human Resource Management and Development															
Objective: To ensure efficient and effective delivery of Human Resource Services for optimum productivity															
Outcome: Optimum productivity															
human Resource Planning	Human Resource Planning Fully optimized	No of HR Audit reports in place.	SDG.8.10		1	2	0	0	1	2			1	2	6
		No of Training Needs Assessment reports carried out	SDG.8.10	1	1	2		0	1	2				0	4
		Percentage of county staff trained.	SDG.8.10	8	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	100
		Approved and fuctional Staff Establishment and HR staff Plans	SDG.8.10		1	4.5					1	4.5			9
		No of staff recruitment	SDG.8.10												
		Approved and fuctional Organization structure	SDG.8.10		1	2									2
Human Resource Management	Human Resource managed	No. of policies developed/reviewed and approved	SDG.5,8,10		1	2	1	2			1	2			6
		Fully established digitized CHRIS FOR personnel records and performance management system. • Easy and accurate reporting	SDG.5,8,10		1	7									7

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Human Resource Welfare benefits adapted and implemented	Human Resource Welfare benefits adapted and implemented	No. of staff covered by Medical Cover	SDG.5,8,10	3089	3,500	100	3500	110	3600	120	3600	125	3650	130	585
		No. of staff benefited with from both car loan and mortgage	SDG.5,8,10	1	100.00	30	100.00	40	120.00	50	300.00	70	350	70	260
		No. of staff covered by WIBA cover	SDG.5,8,10	0	3050	40	3200	45	3300	50	3380	60	3800	65	260
		Amount of remuneration for county employees (Millions)	SDG.5,8,10	4320	4340	3,960,000	4500	4,020,000	4600	4,080,000	4700	4,140,000	4700	4,200,000	20,400
		No. of staff bereaved and fully benefited.	SDG.5,8,10	7	26	2	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	12
Performance Management System	County performance management improved	• % Executed performance contracts and performance appraisals for all personnel	SDG.5,8,10	2%	100	10	100	4	100	4	100.00	4	100	4	26
		NO of HR and performance M&E reports done	SDG.5,8,10	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
Citizen Participation	Citizen Participation on County development matters increased	No. of civic education training conducted	SDG.10	15	10		25		30		40		20		
		Proportion of people reached	SDG.8	70%	100%	6	100	8	100	10	100	12	100	14	50
		Proportion of people provided with the information	SDG.8	40%	100%	4	100	6	100	8	100	10	100	12	40
		No. of Guidelines and policies approved and in place	SDG.8	0	3	3	1	3	0	0	1	3	0		9
		A fully established functional ICT system in place	SDG.8	0	1	6	0		0		0				6
Administration and County Inspectorate Services	Compliance of county laws and other laws enhanced	No. of County institutions with Up to date Asset Inventory	SDG.15,16	0	1	2			1	2				3	15
		% Level of public satisfaction with law and order	SDG.15,16	20%	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
		% Level of Compliance to County laws	SDG.15,16	50%	400	12	400	12	400	12	400	12	400	2	10
		No. of county Government service delivery prepared Quarterly	SDG.15,16	0	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
	Improve public service delivery	Village Council established and functional	SDG.15,16	0	1		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	8
		Percentage level of Public satisfaction as demonstrated by the customer satisfaction survey	SDG.15,16	25%	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	15

County Executive Affairs

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: County Executive Affairs															
Objective: To provide strategic policy leadership in county development agenda															
Outcome: Enhanced strategic policy leadership in county development agenda															
SP-1 County executive affairs and advisory services	Development partnership & Special Programs Coordination Unit established	Partnerships/agreements collaborations discussed and approved		24	12	4,620,000.00	12	5,082,000.00	12	5,590,200.00	12	6,149,220.00	12	6,764,142.00	28,205,562.00
		No of quarterly partners review meetings held		-	48	4,344,000.00	48	4,778,400.00	48	5,256,240.00	48	5,781,864.00	48	6,360,050.40	26,520,554.40
		No. of special taskforce reports		3	3	533,500.00	3	586,850.00	3	645,535.00	3	710,088.50	3	781,097.35	3,257,070.85
	County government policy and legislative direction adopted and implemented	Proportion of policies discussed and approved		100%	100%	2,575,000.00	100%	2,832,500.00	100%	3,115,750.00	100%	3,427,325.00	100%	3,770,057.50	15,720,632.50
		Number of Cabinet meeting held		40	52	4,927,000.00	52	5,419,700.00	52	5,961,670.00	52	6,557,837.00	52	7,213,620.70	30,079,827.70
		Digitized and automated cabinet systems and processes				2,500,000.00		2,750,000.00		3,025,000.00		3,327,500.00		3,660,250.00	15,262,750.00
		Number of Cabinet memo's signed and released		8	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-
		Proportion of acts assented into law		100%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-
		Number of Cabinet memo's signed and released		15	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-
	County and National functions effectively organized	No. of national functions organized		15	40	5,600,000.00	40	6,160,000.00	40	6,776,000.00	40	7,453,600.00	40	8,198,960.00	34,188,560.00
		Annual state of the county address		5	8	5,700,000.00	8	6,270,000.00	8	6,897,000.00	8	7,586,700.00	8	8,345,370.00	34,799,070.00
SP.2 Service Delivery Governance	Well-coordinated public service	Operational county service delivery unit		1	1	3,000,000.00	1	3,300,000.00	1	3,630,000.00	1	3,993,000.00	1	4,392,300.00	18,315,300.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	offering efficient and effective services	Quarterly performance monitoring and evaluation Progress reports		12	1	2,608,000.00	1	2,868,800.00	1	3,155,680.00	1	3,471,248.00	1	3,818,372.80	15,922,100.80
		Number of RRI carried out and reports done		3	12	4,802,000.00	12	5,282,200.00	12	5,810,420.00	12	6,391,462.00	12	7,030,608.20	29,316,690.20
		Quantity of research notes		0	5	2,000,000.00	5	2,200,000.00	5	2,420,000.00	5	2,662,000.00	5	2,928,200.00	12,210,200.00
SP: 3 Communication , Research, Public Relations & Publicity	Effective communication	Improve government information outreach		0	4		4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	-
		Effective dissemination of government agenda		0		4,000,000.00		4,400,000.00		4,840,000.00		5,324,000.00		5,856,400.00	24,420,400.00
		Number of E-magazine and website content developed		0		1,800,000.00		1,980,000.00		2,178,000.00		2,395,800.00		2,635,380.00	10,989,180.00
		Quantity of research notes		0		15,000,000.00		16,500,000.00		18,150,000.00		19,965,000.00		21,961,500.00	91,576,500.00
SP: 4. Emergency and Special Programs	Disaster management	Disaster management framework developed		0	1	10,000,000.00	1	11,000,000.00	1	12,100,000.00	1	13,310,000.00	1	14,641,000.00	61,051,000.00
		25 disaster management units in place		0	25	15,000,000.00	25	16,500,000.00	25	18,150,000.00	25	19,965,000.00	25	21,961,500.00	91,576,500.00
		1,500 disaster management volunteers trained and placed under ward disaster management units		0		5,000,000.00		5,500,000.00		6,050,000.00		6,655,000.00		7,320,500.00	30,525,500.00
		Disaster Management Strategic Plan		0	1		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Disaster and emergency response	% of disaster and emergencies addressed			100%		100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-
		Average time taken to respond to disasters and emergencies			24hrs		24hrs	-	24hrs	-	24hrs	-	24hrs	-	-

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
SP:5 Intergovernmental Relations	Coordination of inter-governmental activities	Number of meetings held		3	62		62	-	62	-	62	-	62	-	-
		Number of conference meeting attended		4	1	5,150,000.00	1	5,665,000.00	1	6,231,500.00	1	6,854,650.00	1	7,540,115.00	31,441,265.00
		% participation in planned inter-governmental events		1005	100%	933,500.00	100%	1,026,850.00	100%	1,129,535.00	100%	1,242,488.50	100%	1,366,737.35	5,699,110.85
SP.6 Protocol and Liason	Improved coordination of governor’s activities	Proportion of indoor and outdoor events well-coordinated and organized			100%	933,500.00		1,026,850.00		1,129,535.00		1,242,488.50		1,366,737.35	5,699,110.85
	Improved planning, execution and support of a wide range of ceremonies and official functions hosted by the Governor or Deputy Governor.	Proportion of programs designed and			100%	933,500.00		1,026,850.00		1,129,535.00		1,242,488.50		1,366,737.35	5,699,110.85
P.7. General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Improved public service delivery	Number of cross-departmental consultation meetings held,		0	120	1,730,000.00	120	3,223,000.00	120	3,545,300.00	120	3,899,830.00	120	4,289,813.00	16,687,943.00
		Proportion of workforce Performance contracting signed and review		100%	100%	1,975,000.00	100%	2,172,500.00	100%	2,389,750.00	100%	2,628,725.00	100%	2,891,597.50	12,057,572.50

4.2.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: General Administration, Planning And Support Services															
Objectives : To facilitate effective and efficient Service Delivery															
Out Come : Improved Service Delivery															
Programme: Social Services															
Objective: To enhance Social Protection of vulnerable groups															
Outcome: Enhanced social protection of the vulnerable groups															

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Social Protection	Elderly persons enrolled to medical schemes	Proportion of elderly persons enrolled to NHIF	SDG 3 and 4		1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1,050,000.00
	Elderly persons accessing Elderly Cash Transfer Fund	Proportion of elderly persons enrolled to elderly cash Transfer Fund			1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1	210,000.00	1,050,000.00		
	Modern Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (VRCs) established	No. of Modern Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (VRCs) established													
		No. of PWDs trained in VRCs	SDG 1	0	1	960,000.00	1	960,000.00	1	960,000.00	1	960,000.00	4,800,000.00		
		No. of placements of the VRCs graduates		5	1	585,000.00	1	585,000.00	1	585,000.00	1	585,000.00	1,050,000.00		
Disability mainstreaming	Persons with Severe Disability (PWSDs) benefiting from Cash Transfer Fund	Proportions of Persons with Severe Disability (PWSDs) benefiting from Cash Transfer Fund			1	225,000.00	1	225,000.00	1	225,000.00	1	225,000.00	1,125,000.00		
	Sensitize PWDs on AGPO	No. of trainings on AGPO held		1	5	475,000.00	1	475,000.00	1	475,000.00	1	475,000.00	2,375,000.00		
	PWDs talent nurtured	No. of sports activities held (e.g. desert wheel race competitions)		6	1	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	3,030,000.00		
		No. of fashion shows held		5	1	505,500.00	1	505,500.00	1	505,500.00	1	505,500.00	2,527,500.00		
		No. of exhibitions held		3	1		1		1		1				
	Nutritional supplements supplied	No. of Cerebral palsy & Autism children assessed,& receiving nutritional supplements		150	150	621,000.00	1	621,000.00	1	621,000.00	1	621,000.00	3,105,000.00		
	Child protection policy developed	Kajiado county Child protection policy developed			1	880,000.00						-	880,000.00		

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	OVCs benefiting from Cash Transfer Fund	Proportion of OVCs benefiting from Cash Transfer Fund	Identify vulnerable orphans, carryout case study, develop a register for follow up, Hold awareness & Sensitization per sub county		1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1,675,000.00
	OVCs supported with education scholarship	No. of OVCs supported with education scholarship	-		1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1	335,000.00	1,675,000.00
	Modern child protection centres established	No. of modern child protection centres established	-		1	287,500.00	1	287,500.00	1	287,500.00	1	287,500.00	1	287,500.00	1,437,500.00
	Street children integrated with their families	proportion of street children integrated with their families	No. of street children reached out to, No. of children reintegrated in to the family unit, No of Conciliation & Reconciliation done		1	387,500.00	1	387,500.00	1	387,500.00	1	387,500.00	1	387,500.00	1,937,500.00
Control of alcohol and Substance Abuse	Liquor outlets registered and licensed	No. of liquor outlets registered, inspected and licensed	No. of liquor outlets registered and licensed, Amount of revenue collected, No of outlets closed, No. of impromptu raids done,	2000	1	1,810,000.00	1	1,810,000.00	1	1,810,000.00	1	1,810,000.00	1	1,810,000.00	9,050,000.00
	Anti-drug abuse campaigns conducted	No. of campaigns (e.g. Kajiado Talent Bila drugs) conducted	No. of campaigns (e.g. Kajiado Talent Bila	2	1	1,195,000.00	1	1,195,000.00	1	1,195,000.00	1	1,195,000.00	1	1,195,000.00	5,975,000.00

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
			drugs) conducted												
	Rehabilitation centre developed	One rehabilitation centre developed	No. Rhabs constructed & equiped, No. staff deployed to facility, No. of reforming addicts admitted, No. of community reintegration done	0	1 677,500.00	1 677,500.00	1 67,500.00	0 677,500.00	1 677,500.00	3,387,500.00					
	Support groups formed	Functional support groups formed	No. of support groups formed	0	1 555,000.00	1 555,000.00	1 555,000.00	1 555,000.00	1 55,500.00	2,775,000.00					
	Alternative livelihoods identified and supported	No. of alternative livelihoods identified and supported	No. alternative livelihoods implemented, No. of beneficiaries	0	1 630,000.00	1 630,000.00	1 630,000.00	1 630,000.00	1 630,000.00	13,875,000.00					
	ADC policy reviewed	ADC policy reviewed	No. of ADC Act reviewed	1	1 506,500.00	1 506,500.00	1 506,500.00	0 -	0 -	2,532,500.00					
	Betting and gambling outlets registered and licensed	Policed enveloped	No. of betting and gambling outlets registered and licensed	2000	1500 420,000.00	1 420,000.00	1 420,000.00	0 -	0 -	2,100,000.00					
	Betting and gambling policy developed	Betting and gambling policy developed	No. of policies developed	1	1 603,000.00	1 603,000.00	1 603,000.00	0 -	0 -	3,015,000.00					
Community Mobilization & Organization	Groups mobilized and registered	Groups registration Bill developed, Groups registered	No. bills developed, No. Groups Registered, No. of Registration Certificate procured	250	300 1,727,000.00	1 1,727,000.00	1 1,727,000.00	1 -	0 -	5,181,000.00					
	Trainings on climate change Risk &	Training conducted	No of trainings held, No. of people trained	0	5 985,000.00	1 985,000.00	1 985,000.00	1 985,000.00	1 985,000.00	4,920,000.00					

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	adaptation conducted														
	Resources Mobilized	Funds Received	No. of Trainings done, No. of Proposals written & funded, No. of partners supporting the community projects	0	5	436,000.00	1	436,000.00	1	436,000.00	1	436,000.00	1	436,000.00	2,180,000.00
	Sustainable alternative livelihoods implemented	Livelihoods projects implemented	No. Poultry reared, No. of raised bags gardens planted, No. of food banks established, No. of small drips garden planted, No. of improved breeds reared	0	50	3,977,000.00		3,977,000.00		3,977,000.00		3,977,000.00		3,977,000.00	19,885,000.00
		kitchen gardens & Food banks	No. of kitchen gardens established, No. of food banks in place, Types of food stuff preserved, No. of households implementing. No. of food banks established	0	50	588,000.00	1	588,000.00	1	588,000.00	1	588,000.00	1	588,000.00	2,940,000.00
		Proposals written	No. of proposals funded, No. of partners on board, Amount of fund received	0	10	412,500.00	1	412,500.00	1	412,500.00	1	412,500.00	1	412,500.00	2,062,500.00

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Wellness & Mental health	Physical & Social Wellbeing	Self Esteem	No. of persons reached, No counsellors engaged, Reports in place, No. of	0	5	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	1	606,000.00	3,030,000.00
Programme: Gender Equity and Empowerment															
Objective: To minimize gender disparities															
Outcome: Reduced Gender disparities Across all Levels and Sectors															
Gender mainstreaming	Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres (GBVRCs) constructed in health facilities	No. of health facilities with Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres			0	-	1	7,000,000.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	7,000,000.00
	GBV response framework developed	GBV response framework				2,138,000.00		2,138,000.00		2,138,000.00		2,138,000.00		2,138,000.00	10,690,000.00
	Girls rescued from FGM and early child marriages	% of rescue cases handled													
		No. of intergenerational dialogue conducted			10	1,180,000.00	10	1,180,000.00	10	1,180,000.00	10	1,180,000.00	10	1,180,000.00	5,900,000.00
		Increased no of male engagement and inclusion			0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
		No. of sensitizations/campaigns done on GBV/anti FGM			5	810,000.00	5	810,000.00	5	810,000.00	5	810,000.00	5	810,000.00	4,050,000.00
	Gender related thematic days observed ⁸	No. of thematic Days observed			1	8,735,000.00	1	8,735,000.00	1	8,735,000.00	1	8,735,000.00	1	8,735,000.00	43,675,000.00
	Establishment of a GBV safe home (recovery centre)	GBV safe home (recovery centres) established	SDG 5 and 6, Social Pillar												
	mentorship for girls and boys done	No of boys and girls mentored, and sanitary/dignity kits provided			1	360,000.00	1	360,000.00	1	360,000.00	1	360,000.00	1	360,000.00	1,800,000.00

⁸ 16 days of Activism, The Day of the African Child, International Women's Day, Zero tolerance to FGM, international literacy day

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of alternative rites of passage conducted			1	3,841,500.00		3,841,500.00	1	3,841,500.00	1	3,841,500.00	1	3,841,500.00	19,207,500.00
	Gender mainstreaming policy	Enactment of gender mainstreaming policy	Gender Equality (Goal 5),Partnership for the Goals (Goal 17)		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
	Strengthened County Gender Sector Working Group	Number of Gender Sector Working Group Meetings	Gender Equality (Goal 5)		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
	Women have access to gender-friendly credit and financial services	Number of women supported with low interest loans			1	2,372,000.00	1	2,372,000.00	1	2,372,000.00	1	2,372,000.00	1	2,372,000.00	11,860,000.00
	Access to socioeconomic empowerment and financial inclusion promoted														
	Enterpreneural trainings and sensitizations opportunities available for them conducted			No. of trainings held											
	Policy on unpaid care and domestic work developed	Policy Developed			1	756,000.00	1	2,884,000.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	3,640,000.00
	Women economic empowerment policy developed	Policy finalization			1	442,000.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	442,000.00
	Trainings on leadership, decision-making, and participation of	No of leadership trainings held			2	364,000.00	2	364,000.00	2	364,000.00	0	364,000.00	0	364,000.00	1,820,000.00

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	women in peace, security and conflict resolution held		SDG 7, Social pillar												
	Women economic empowerment fund established	Establishment of fund		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	
	Energy saving jikos and solar lumps issued	No. of energy saving jikos and solar lumps		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	
Programme Arts and Culture															
Objective: To conserve cultural heritage and promote arts industry															
Outcome: Conserved cultural heritage, Increased Arts and Creative Industries															
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	County museum established	No. of County Museums established	SDG 4, Social pillar	1	1	960,000.00	1	3,000,000.00		1,000,000.00					
	Cultural sites protected	No. of cultural sites identified and protected				1	960,000.00								
	Cultural policy developed	Kajiado County culture policy developed		1		3,375,000.00									
	Cultural heritage safeguarded	No. of Maasai rites of passage nominated to UNESCO		2	2	560,000.00									
		No. of Annual Cultural Festivals		1	1	650,000.00	1	650,000.00	1	650,000.00	1	650,000.00			
	Community culture language centres established	No. of Community culture and language development centers established		1			-	1	5,000,000.00	0	-	0	-		
	Language contests and games held	No. of Language contests and games held			1	650,000.00		-	1	650,000.00	0				
	Cultural exchange programs done	No. of cultural exchange programs done		0	1	1,450,000.00	1	1,450,000.00	1	1,450,000.00	1	1,450,000.00			
	Indigenous medicinal plants planted and conserved	No. of indigenous medicinal plants planted and conserved		10000		7,907,500.00	-	-	1.00	7,907,500.00		7,907,500.00			

Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Development and promotion of Arts	Arts industry developed	No. of arts industries established		1			3,500,000.00	25	25,000.00	25	25,000.00	50	50,000.00		
		No. of groups supported to during state functions		3	150,000.00	3	150,000.00	3	150,000.00	3	150,000.00	3	150,000.00		
	Ushanga arts industry	No. of ushanga sheds constructed		2	10,000,000.00	0		2	10,000,000.00	0		0			
		No. of ushanga groups businesses developed		1	510,600.00	1	510,600.00	1	510,600.00	1	510,600.00	1	510,600.00		
		No. ushanga cooperatives groups trained		4	2,042,400.00	4	2,042,400.00	4	2,042,400.00	4	2,042,400.00	4	2,042,400.00		
		No. of ushanga groups furnished with ushanga kits		2	10,000,000.00	0		2	10,000,000.00	0		2	10,000,000.00		

4.2.8 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services																
Objective: Provide human resource management, policy direction and overall sector coordination to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability																
Outcome: Enhanced human resource management, policy direction and overall sector coordination																
1.Water services and irrigation	Adequate policy and planning framework for enhancing coordination, regulation and strategic direction on investments in the sector developed	No. of policy documents finalized and gazetted	SDG 6 Target 6.1 & 6.2	3No. Draft policy documents for review and harmonization	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	4.00	
				None	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	2.00	
				None	1	0.10	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0.10	
		No. of County Water and Sanitation Acts developed		1No. Draft Water and Sanitation Bill	0	-	1	6.00	-	-	0	-	0	-	6.00	
				None	0	-	1	2.00	-	-	0	-	0	-	2.00	
				None	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of County Rain Water Harvesting Acts, 2019 gazetted		1No. Act	1	0.10	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0.10
		No. of County Integrated Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Development Masterplans developed		None	1	30.00	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	30.00	
		No. of County Water Sector Strategy Papers developed		None	1	2.00	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	2.00	
				None	0	-	1	2.00	-	0	-	0	-	2.00	
				None	0	-	1	2.00	-	0	-	0	-	2.00	
2. Environment and natural resources	county solid waste management policy developed	No. of solid waste policy formed	Goal 12 Target 12.4	0	1	6.55	1	7.21	-	7.86	1	8.52	-	8.84	39
	county climate change policy developed	No. of Climate Change Policies and Plans	Goal-13 Target-13.2	0	2	6.55	-	7.21	2	7.86	1	8.52	1	8.84	39
	County Climate Risk Assessment undertaken	Climate Risk Assessment Report		0	1	6.55	1	7.21	1	0.79	1	8.52	1	8.84	32
	County forest policy and plan	No. of County Forest Policies and Plans formed	SDG 15 Target 15.9	0	2	6.55	1	7.21	1	0.79	1	8.52	-	8.84	32
	County natural Resource policy and Plan	No. of County Natural Resources Policies and Plans formed		0	2	6.55	1	7.21	1	0.79	1	8.52	-	8.84	32
Water services and irrigation	Performance of Human Resource improved	No. of gaps in the staff establishment filled	SDG 6 Target 6.1 & 6.2	49	10	7.00	10	7.00	10	7.00	10	7.00	9	6.30	34.30
		No. of staff whose capacity is enhanced		None	17	3.40	17	3.40	17	3.40	17	3.40	17	3.40	17.00
		No. of staff provided with adequate tools and equipment		10	17	6.80	17	6.80	17	6.80	17	6.80	17	6.80	34.00
		No. of basic amenities provided in the offices		1 Block	1	3.20	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	3.20	
		None		1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1.00	
		No. of staff duly promoted		None	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	5.00
Environment and natural resource	Performance of Human Resource improved	No. of new staff recruited		10	0.6M	10	0.6M	10	0.6M	10	0.6M	10	0.6M	3M	
		No. of staff trained		10	1M	10	1M	10	1M	10	1M	10	1M	5M	
		No. of computers procured		10	1M	10	1M	10	1M	5	0.5M	5	0.5M	4M	

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
		Target			Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		No. of printing/ photocopying machines procured			3	1.2M	3	1.2M	3	1.2M	3	1.2M	3	1.2M	6M
		No. of office furniture sets procured			15	4.5M	15	4.5M	10	3M	10	3M	5	1.5M	16.5M
		No. of office stationery sets procured			5	2.5M	5	2.5M	5	2.5M	5	2.5M	5	2.5M	12.5M
		No. of Wi-Fi facilities			1	0.2M	1	0.2M	1	0.2M	1	0.2M	1	0.2M	1M
		No. of sanitation facilities constructed			1	3M	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3M
		No. of staff duly promoted			10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10M
		Sector Resource Mobilization and Coordination			Sector resource mobilization and coordination improved	No. of resource mobilization and Z coordination forums held	SDG 6 Target 6.a		4	1.00	4	1.00	4	1.00	4
				4	1.00	4	1.00	4	1.00	4	1.00	4	1.00	5.00	
1. Water Services	Water infrastructure developed	No. of households accessing safe, reliable and affordable water	SDG 6 Target 6.1	51,000	1000	80.00	1000	88.00	1000	96.00	1000	104.00	1000	112.00	480.00
				10,000	1000	20.00	1000	22.00	1000	24.00	1000	26.00	1000	28.00	120.00
				15,000	1000	40.00	1000	44.00	1000	48.00	1000	52.00	1000	56.00	240.00
				20,000	1000	45.00	1000	49.50	1000	54.00	1000	58.50	1000	63.00	270.00
				50,000	1000	20.00	1000	22.00	1000	24.00	1000	26.00	1000	28.00	120.00
				50,000	500	20.00	500	22.00	500	24.00	500	26.00	500	28.00	120.00
				250	250	5.00	250	5.50	250	6.00	250	6.50	250	7.00	30.00
				15,000	1000	20.00	1000	22.00	1000	24.00	1000	26.00	1000	28.00	120.00
				5,000	1000	2.00	1000	2.20	1000	2.40	1000	2.60	1000	2.80	12.00
				200	1000	30.00	1000	33.00	1000	36.00	1000	39.00	1000	42.00	180.00
				150	1000	10.00	1000	11.00	1000	12.00	1000	13.00	1000	14.00	60.00
				750	20000	11,000.00	0	-	0	-	20000	14,300.00	0	-	25,300.00
				10,000	1000	30.00	1000	33.00	1000	36.00	1000	39.00	1000	42.00	180.00

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Water supply services management improved	No. of households accessing safe and reliable water	SDG 6 Target 6.4	20000	20000	31.00	20000	34.10	20000	37.20	20000	40.30	20000	43.40	186.00	
	No. of households supplied with water	SDG 6 Target 6.1	1000	20000	10.00	20000	11.00	20000	12.00	20000	13.00	20000	14.00	60.00	
	No. of households supplied with water	SDG 6 Target 6.1	500	10000	3.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3.00	
	No. of households accessing safe, affordable and reliable water	SDG 6 Target 6.b	50000	10000	10.00	10000	11.00	10000	12.00	10000	13.00	10000	14.00	60.00	
	No. of Community Water Management Committees trained on governance	SDG 6 Target 6.1	50	30	6.00	30	6.60	30	7.20	30	7.80	30	8.40	36.00	
	No. of Community Water Management Committees rewarded for good governance	SDG 6 Target 6.1	0	30	10.00	30	11.00	30	12.00	30	13.00	30	14.00	60.00	
Water resources conservation, protection and management improved	No. of catchment areas mapped	SDG 6 Target 6.6	1	1	10.00	1	11.00	1	12.00	1	13.00	1	14.00	60.00	
	No. of catchment areas protected	SDG 6 Target 6.6	0	1	9.00	1	9.90	1	10.80	1	11.70	1	12.60	54.00	
	No. of catchment areas rehabilitated	SDG 6 Target 6.6	0	1	7.00	1	7.70	1	8.40	1	9.10	1	9.80	42.00	
	Hectare of riparian lands mapped	SDG 6 Target 6.6	12	30	4.00	30	4.40	30	4.80	30	5.20	30	5.60	24.00	
	Hectare of riparian lands protected	SDG 6 Target 6.6	0	30	10.00	30	11.00	30	12.00	30	13.00	30	14.00	60.00	
	Hectare of riparian lands rehabilitated	SDG 6 Target 6.6	0	30	10.00	30	11.00	30	12.00	30	13.00	30	14.00	60.00	
	No. of sand dams constructed	SDG 6 Target 6.6	0	1	10.00	1	11.00	1	12.00	1	13.00	1	14.00	60.00	
	No. of water sources installed with onsite purification/ treatment systems	SDG 6 Target 6.3	2	2	10.00	2	11.00	2	12.00	2	13.00	2	14.00	60.00	
	No. of water quality laboratories constructed, equipped, accredited and operational	SDG 6 Target 6.3	1	1	10.00	1	11.00	1	12.00	1	13.00	0	-	46.00	
	No. of water sources whose quality is periodically monitored	SDG 6 Target 6.3	0	30	1.50	30	1.65	30	1.80	30	1.95	30	2.10	9.00	

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
2. Storm Water Management	Storm water management infrastructure developed	No. of storm water drains constructed/ rehabilitated	SDG 6 Target 6.5 & SDG 15 Target 15.3	0	1	10.00	1	11.00	1	12.00	1	13.00	1	14.00	60.00
		No. of gullies rehabilitated	SDG 6 Target 6.5 & SDG 15 Target 15.3	1	1	10.00	1	11.00	1	12.00	1	13.00	1	14.00	60.00
	Rain water harvesting systems constructed	No. of roof harvesting systems constructed in institutions	SDG 6 Target 6.1	1	2	5.00	2	5.50	2	6.00	2	6.50	2	7.00	30.00
		No. of rock catchment systems constructed	SDG 6 Target 6.1	1	1	10.00	1	11.00	1	12.00	1	13.00	1	14.00	60.00
3. Sanitation Services	Sanitation infrastructure developed	No. of households accessing adequate and equitable sanitation	SDG 6 Target 6.2 & 6.3	5	100	20.00	100	22.00	100	24.00	100	26.00	100	28.00	120.00
		No. of households accessing adequate and equitable sanitation	SDG 6 Target 6.2 & 6.3	30	450	3.00	450	3.30	450	3.60	450	3.90	450	4.20	18.00
		No. of households accessing adequate and equitable sanitation	SDG 6 Target 6.2 & 6.3	30	450	3.00	450	3.30	450	3.60	450	3.90	450	4.20	18.00
		No. of people accessing adequate and equitable sanitation	SDG 6 Target 6.2 & 6.3	10	5000	5.00	5000	5.50	5000	6.00	5000	6.50	5000	7.00	30.00
	Sanitation services management improved	No. of people accessing adequate and equitable sanitation	SDG 6 Target 6.2 & 6.3	100	1000	10.00	1000	11.00	1000	12.00	1000	13.00	1000	14.00	60.00
		No. of people accessing adequate and equitable sanitation	SDG 6 Target 6.2 & 6.3	20	1000	10.00	1000	11.00	1000	12.00	1000	13.00	1000	14.00	60.00
4. Irrigation Services	Irrigation infrastructure developed	No. of gullies rehabilitated			5	25.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	125.00
1.Environment Management and Protection	intergrated Solid Waste Management	No of private garbage collectors	SDG 12 Target 12.4		5	1.73	5	1.88	5	1.73	5	1.88	5	1.88	9.08
					5	1.25	5	1.38	5	1.50	5	1.63	5	1.75	7.50
		No. of recyclables hubs established	SDG 12 Target 12.5		1	2.48	1	2.72	1	2.97	1	3.22	1	3.47	

15

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		No. of specialized garbage trucks procured and bought	SDG 12 Target 12.4		1	5.10	1	5.61	1	6.12	1	6.63	1	7.14	31	
		No. of decommissioned dumpsites			2	7.01	2	7.71	3	8.42	1	9.12	1	9.19	41	
		No of IRRC established	SDG 12 Target 12.5		1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	50	
		No of public Barazas attended, No of community members trained,			5	2.48	5	2.72	5	2.97	5	3.22	5	3.47	25	
2.Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Climate Change Effects Mitigated and Adapted	No. of community members and schools sensitized	Goal-13 Target-13.3	5000	5000	2.48	10,000	2.72	5,000	2.97	5,000	3.22	3,000	3.47	6,015	
		No. of members in the council		0	13	2.85	13	3.14	13	3.42	13	3.71	13	3.99	17	
		No. of members in the Cou ncil		0	300	7.64	300	8.40	300	9.16	300	9.93	300	10.69	46	
		No. of Climate Change Units created		1	2	7.68	2	7.73	2	8.43	2	9.13	2	9.84	43	
		No. of climate smart technologies and innovations adopted	0	2	20.00	2	20.20	2	20.40	2	20.60	1	20.80	102		
		No. of climate inventory established	0	1	5.00	1	5.50	1	6.00	1	6.50	1	7.00	30		
		No. of Environmental Audits done	0	1	6.17	1	6.88	1	7.40	1	8.02	1	8.64	37		
	Community led landscape management systems improved	No. of landscape management systems improve	Goal 15 Goal 15.2		1	40.00	1	40.00	1	40.00	1	40.00	1	40.00	200	
	3.Natural Resources Management	County Forests conserved and Protected	No. of forest conserved and protected	SDG 15 Target 15.2		1	5.98	1	6.57	1	7.17	1	7.77	1	8.37	36
			No. of landscapes restored			1	2.48	1	2.72	1	2.97	1	3.22	1	3.47	14.85
No. of invasive species controlled and managed					2	40.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	200	
No. of fruits and trees nurseries established					1	5.00	1	5.50	1	6.00	1	6.50	1	7.00	30	
No of parks and arboretums established					1	1.00	1	1.10	1	1.20	1	1.30	1	1.40	6	
No. of mapped sites			SDG 12 Target		1	5.00	1	5.50	2	6.00	1	6.50	1	7.00	30	

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Baseline Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of sand harvesting sites identified and mapped	12.2		5	3.00	5	3.30	5	3.60	5	3.90	5	4.20	18
		No. of Quarry Mines Sites identified and mapped	SDG 15 Target 15.5		1	5.00	1	5.50	2	6.00	1	6.50	1	7.00	30
		No. of portable weigh bridges purchased			1	2.48	2	2.72	2	2.97	2	3.22	3	3.47	14.85
		No. of abandoned quarry mines rehabilitated			1	2.48	1	2.72	2	2.97	2	3.22	1	3.47	14.85
		No. of community sensitized			5	2.48	5	2.72	5	2.97	5	3.22	5	3.47	14.85

4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Obligations

Table 4-1: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 1 - End poverty in all its form everywhere	- Establish social protection floors - Improve food accessibility, availability and affordability by re-orienting distribution ecosystem - Business development services by facilitating establishment of business advisory services to offer business training and support, facilitate business incubation and acceleration support services, set up a one stop 'portal' to provide relevant information and convenient services to businesses. - Increased public spending in pro-poor areas to boost purchasing power of the lowest quintile - Access to affordable credit through increase in cooperative revolving & Enterprise fund, negotiate with development partners and financial services sector to scale affordable access to credit to businesses. - Provide a conducive environment for businesses
	SDG 2 - End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	- Subsidize farm inputs e.g., fertilizers and seed targeting staple food crops for purpose of enhancing household food security and high- value crops for markets. - School feeding intervention targeting ECDE – nutritional programme - Value addition through the establishment of agro-processing facilities and cold storage rooms. - Provision of market information and market linkages. - Increase investment around resilience to shocks

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
	SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	- Promoting of school health programmes through health education and immunization to children, adolescents, and the youth. - Health infrastructure development and provision of personnel (Increase health facility density in sub-counties) - Strengthening of sub-county facilities to handle basic diseases and ailments. - Capacity enhancement for emergency and disaster preparedness - More specialized healthcare workers and community healthcare workers hired to restore full functionality of all health facilities in the county. - Enrolment into NHIF social health insurance to ensure affordability of healthcare services by all. - The County government subsidized payment for the elderly, PWDs and those in extreme poverty. - All hospitals in the county equipped and supplied with adequate medicine. - Supporting nutrition Programme in every health facility. - Gender- based violence and youth friendly wellness centres in Centres of Excellence established - Strengthen Community Health Strategy. - Heavy investment on Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) - Undertake civic education on preventive health - Strengthening of hospital services (Levels 4 and 5) - Establishment of ADA rehabilitation Centre's - Timely provision of medical supplies
	SDG 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	- Provision of learning materials Giving bursaries to needy students. - Provision of bursaries to students in technical institutes - Improvement of county road networks to ease access to social facilities i.e., schools, hospitals. - Implement programmes to reduce disparities in access and participation in education and training - Improving transition rates - Expansion/prioritization of TVETs - Education infrastructure development and increased teacher to student ratio.
	SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	- Inclusivity in the implementation of county programmes and projects - Design and implement gender investments - Develop and implement county gender policy and action plan - Implementation of GEF commitments - implementation of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 190 on elimination of Gender-Based Violence and Harassment in the world of work by 2026. - Strengthen existing gender equality institutional frameworks (e.g. GSWGs, gender champions, Women opinion leaders).

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
		- Operationalization of a Fund to formalize and entrench women entrepreneurship. - Implementation of STEM Mentorship programmes - Socio-economic empowerment of women, youth, PWDs - Establishment of rescue centres for GBV, children and the mentally ill
	SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	- Promotion of Universal Access to Safe Domestic Water through construction of boreholes, water storage tanks, water management and water distribution to all households. - Promotion of rainwater harvesting, storage, and treatment. - Promotion of low-cost solutions of domestic water treatment such as chlorine tablets or boiling to improve water quality - Designing and construction of water system and sewerage treatment system.
	SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	- Promotion of clean energy usage in households - Provision of incentives for to adopt clean cooking and other energy technologies such as biogas, biomass cook stove solar etc. - Develop and implement a county energy plan - Street lighting
	SDG 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.	- Increasing Cooperative Revolving & Enterprise Fund, to increase access to affordable start-up capital and working capital - Facilitating establishment of business advisory services, mentorship, incubation, and acceleration support services. - Set up a one stop 'portal' to provide relevant information and convenient services to businesses. - Building modern markets with appropriate amenities like cold rooms. - Review, consolidate, simplify, and rationalize all licensing and business approvals to reduce cost of doing business. - Supporting linkages of potential business ideas to potential investors through exhibition and showcase events. - Implementation of the 30% government procurement rule, to give youth opportunity to do business with government. - Formation/revival/strengthening of cooperative societies - Promotion of agri-business and increase in agri-finance. - Establishment of premium parks and wildlife Parks. - Re-invigoration of community based eco-tourism. - Support to MSMEs by both the public and private sectors.
	SDG 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, improve inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	- Establish business incubation centres - Facilitation of shadowing and apprenticeship opportunities both in public and private sectors. - Setting up innovation funds, challenge funds for young people to test new ideas among the youths.

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
		- Develop, facilitate, and implement business incubation and accelerator programmes / information centres for start-ups, early and growth stage businesses. - Host annual business competition and exhibition forums to foster business innovation and linkage to investment opportunities. - Support linkages of potential business ideas to potential investors through exhibition and showcase events - Construct access roads - Support the manufacturing sector through provision of a conducive work environment
	Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries	- Promotion of Inclusive growth policies and programmes. - Prioritize labour intensive investments to promote employment and inclusive growth.
	SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities	- Improve county road networks to improve access. - Lobbying national government to tarmacking major roads designated as KENHA and KERAs. - Maintaining and rehabilitating the existing roads to motorable state and improve their quality throughout the year. Upgrade and expand the road network - Developing, rehabilitate, and maintain services specific to storm water management systems in built-up areas. - Develop and maintain technical and quality audit for infrastructure, building and other related public works in the County. - Opening of new roads especially in insecurity prone regions. - Efficient approval for housing and other structural drawing approvals. - Conducting land survey, mapping, and resolving land dispute promptly and facilitate issuance of title deeds. - Physical and social infrastructure upgrade of slums and informal settlements to formalize them. - Prioritize development of County Spatial Plans and Urban and Cities Spatial Plans - Support digitalization of land registries - Promotion of Appropriate Building Technologies (ABTs) which are cost effective and create employment. - Enforce compliance with the building code - Promote labour intensive construction methods and techniques and increase the local content composition for building and construction. - Have programmes addressing disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation (disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, Frameworks, laws and regulations and public

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
		policies, institutional framework, establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholder etc). - Have programmes addressing disaster risk reduction for resilience (promoting and providing incentives, as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses).
	SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production	- Prioritize sustainability reporting by the private sector. - Enforcement of policies and regulations to address sustainable production and consumption. - Effective E-waste management practices and guidelines. - Implement COP21 recommendations. - Re-Invigorate eco-tourism
	SDG 13 – Climate action	- Strengthening sub-national governments to coordinate climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions. - Mainstream a community led Climate adaptation Systems.
	SDG 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	- Promote climate change adaptation and mitigation measures on fisheries and aquaculture. - Promotion of fish farming, preservation and marketing - Streamlining mining licensing - Procurement of modern mining equipment
	SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	- Commercialization of tree growing to attain 10 per cent tree cover.
	SDG 16– Peace justice and strong institutions	- Promoting peaceful and inclusive communities in conflict prone areas - Adoption of collaborative approach by establishing a security committee comprising of local communities from conflict prone areas, Nyumba Kumi leaders, ranchers, and office of the County Commissioner
	SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Strengthen inter-governmental relations
	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
	A prosperous Africa based inclusive growth	- Recruit more specialized health workers to improve health care service

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
African Agenda 2063	and sustainable development. - Ending poverty, inequalities of income and opportunity. - Job creation; addressing the challenges of rapid urbanization, improvement of habitats and access to necessities of life. - Providing social security and protection; developing Africa's human and social capital.	- delivery. - Universal enrolment into NHIF. - The county government of Kajiado shall subsidize payment for the elderly, people living with disability and the very poor. - Promote universal access to safe domestic water in through construction of boreholes, water storage tanks, water management and water distribution to all households.
	An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice, and the rule of law;	Inclusive governance: that the government of Kajiado through these five years shall be inclusive in that men, women, youths, PWDs and the marginalized will have room to have their views heard at the decision table.
	A peaceful and secure African;	Establish a security committee comprising of locals' community from conflict prone areas, nyumba kumi leaders, ranchers, and office of the county commissioner.
	An African with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values, and ethics;	- Prioritized improvement of sports and recreation facilities and provision of incentives to private sectors to invest in sports and recreation. - Tourism promotion and marketing
	An African whose development is people driven, relying on the potential of African people especially its women and youths and caring of the children;	The county of Kajiado through the five-year term will recognize villages as the planning unit under the leadership of committees elected by communities. Through a law to be enacted by the county government, a percentage of funds will be provided for these villages and their leaders to implement some of their priority projects.
The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015.	Long-term temperature goal (Art. 2) – Limit global temperature's to below 2°C, preferably 1.5 °C	Support community-based adaptation to climate change by promoting nature-based solutions such as agroforestry, agronomic practices.
	Global peaking and 'climate neutrality' - Parties aimed to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) as soon as possible.	- Support adoption of clean cooking technologies such as biogas and biomass cook stove. - Initiate a subsidy to incentivize communities to adopt biogas for household energy needs. - Establishing wind and solar energy to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. - Development of county energy plans
	Voluntary cooperation / Market- and non-market-based approaches (Art. 6) - voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their "nationally determined contributions" NDC	Mainstreaming of the climate change action in the CIDP and spatial plans as well as implementation of greening initiatives like solar street lighting, energy efficient cook stoves, and climate smart agriculture.
	Adaptation (Art. 7) - adaptation – of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.	Locating and setting up of renewable energy sources like solar, wind and small hydro-electric power that shall help industries as well as households in reducing the use of greenhouse gases-oriented power.

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
	Loss and damage (Art. 8) –averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.	Support community-based adaptation to climate change by promoting nature-based solutions such as agroforestry, agronomic practices that look after soils, rainwater harvesting, and the management of surface and ground water.
EAC Vision 2050	Infrastructure Development-Access to affordable and efficient transport, energy, and communication.	– Improve county road networks by gravelling and putting marram on all access roads. – Lobby national government to tarmacking major roads designated as KENHA and KERAs. Maintain and rehabilitate the existing roads to motorable state and improve their quality throughout the year. – Training and mentor young people on how to leverage on their tech savvy skills to tap business opportunities. Provide internet connectivity in constituency youth innovation centres. Establish linkages with national level youth ICT tech businesses to train youth from Kajiado on how to monetize their tech savvy skills.
	Industrialization-Leveraging industrialization and manufacturing for structural transformation for improved intra-regional and global trade.	Establish value addition and agro-processing facilities e.g., for horticultural crops like tomatoes, poultry, fruits, and dairy to guarantee farmers minimum returns
	Natural Resource and Environment Management-Realize effective natural resource and environment management and conservation with enhanced value addition.	Support community-based adaptation to climate change by promoting nature-based solutions such as agroforestry, agronomic practices that look after soils, rainwater harvesting, and the management of surface and ground water.
	Good Governance-The EAC expects to see a region with empowered citizens who can spur growth and accelerate poverty reduction	Government shall be inclusive, (leaving no one behind). Men, women, the youth, PWDs and the marginalized will have room to have their views heard at the decision table.
	Peace and Security-EAC will develop a regional approach to promoting democracy, political stability, governance and accountability, justice, and fairness	Adopt a collaborative approach by establishing a security committee comprising of local communities from conflict prone areas, Nyumba Kumi leaders, ranchers, and office of the County Commissioner
International council for population development (ICPD) 25 Kenya Commitments	Employ innovation and technology to ensure adolescents and youth attain the highest possible standard of health	– Train CHWs on mental health and facilitate them to provide psychosocial support – Revamp health centres and make them youth friendly and ease access to information – Develop applications for youth friendly Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) information – Increase access to adolescent and youth friendly health services and support for school re-entry and services for first time mothers
	Eliminate preventable maternal and newborn mortality, mother to child transmission of HIV and severe morbidity such as obstetric fistula	– Open 24/7 health care services covering Maternity and other curative services. – Digitize and automate health care services to make the services fast and efficient

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
	among women by 2030	Establish and equip emergency and rescue services department with accessible ambulance services
	Improve support to older persons, PWDs, orphans, and vulnerable children	- Provide social health insurance cover (NHIF) and fully support the elderly, people living with disability and the very needy - Establish rescue centres for abused and neglected older persons - Rehabilitate and re-integrate street families to communities
	Enhance integration of population, health and development programmes and projects into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)	- CIDP to ensure the population dynamics have been integrated - Building capacity of planning officers on how to integrate population dynamics at all levels - Review/develop and implement integration guidelines for population dynamics
	Enhance the capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability and accessibility to high-quality, timely and reliable population and related data	- Promoting data use for decision making - Enhancing availability of data and county documents from the website
	Integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development.	- Conducting analysis of population and development Policies to identify the gaps - Conducting of extensive public participation during development of the CIDP
	Harness the demographic dividend through investments in health and citizens wellbeing; education and skills training; employment creation and entrepreneurship; and rights, governance, and empowerment of young people	- Implementation of the 30% government procurement rule, to give youth opportunity to do business with government. - Incentivizing youth to undergo training and mentorship on extension and deploy them as extension services providers. - Engaging retired and active county agriculture and livestock officers through a result-based arrangement to mentor and support the youth extension service providers.
	Attain universal basic education by ensuring 100 percent transition of pupils, including those with special needs and disabilities, from early learning to secondary education	- Proper bursary management - Nutritional programme targeting ECDE learners
	Improve the employability and life-skills of youths by enhancing quality and relevance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in partnership with industries and private sector	- Establishment and rehabilitate, modernize, and equip TVETs with machinery and qualified instructors - Facilitation of shadowing and apprenticeship opportunities both in public and private sectors. - Providing market relevant courses in TVET informed by research.
	Fully implement the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) so that learners are equipped with relevant competencies and skills from an early stage for sustainable development	- Sensitizing stakeholders and communities on the role and value of education in development and the need for pre-primary education especially in areas of low enrolment in preprimary - Improve education infrastructure and equip public education centres to ensure that they meet the required standards

National Development Agenda/Regional / International Obligations	Aspirations / Goals	County Government contributions / Interventions*
	Eliminate, by 2030, all forms of gender-based violence, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girls who have been affected.	Opening gender- based violence and youth friendly wellness centres in Centres of Excellence
	Ensure universal access to quality reproductive health services, including prevention and management of GBV, in humanitarian and fragile contexts by 2030	Strengthen coordination and integration with key partners working on SRH and SGBV in humanitarian settings
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030	Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030,	Establish and equip emergency and rescue services department with accessible ambulance services
	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Support community-based adaptation to climate change by promoting nature-based solutions such as agroforestry, agronomic practices that look after soils, rainwater harvesting, and the management of surface and ground water
	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Ensure access to healthcare services at the shortest distance throughout by creating health centres of excellence in every ward and service delivery dispensaries in every location

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
	Synergies	Adverse Effects	
Public Administration & Intergovernmental Relations	Human resource management and planning	Biasness in recruitment and deployment of staff	Preparation and implementation of a human resource development plan; Planned and timely staff request; Development of clear organograms by the sector and sub-sectors
All sectors	Resource mobilization; Revenue collection; Adherence to statutory requirements; Prudent financial management	Conflict of interest; Red tape conflict; Delayed releases and operations	Timely preparation of risk assessment reports and other financial reports; Capacity building on statutory requirements and prudent financial management; Automation of revenue collection system.
All sectors	Evidence-based policy formulation;	Duplication of interventions; Delayed reporting;	Establishment of central data repository and collection system; Operationalization of county

Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
	Synergies	Adverse Effects	
	Budget preparation and implementation; Data collection, Analysis and dissemination; Sectoral reports Preparation	Inadequate data; Non-adherence to set timelines; Red tape conflict	statistics infrastructure; Capacity building on PFM Act and other financial regulations Formulation and Implementation of key policies

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Overview

This chapter provides the County's institutional organization framework and the specific roles for every actor towards implementation of the CIDP. Additionally, Resource Mobilization and Management Framework, asset management and risk mitigation measures are presented.

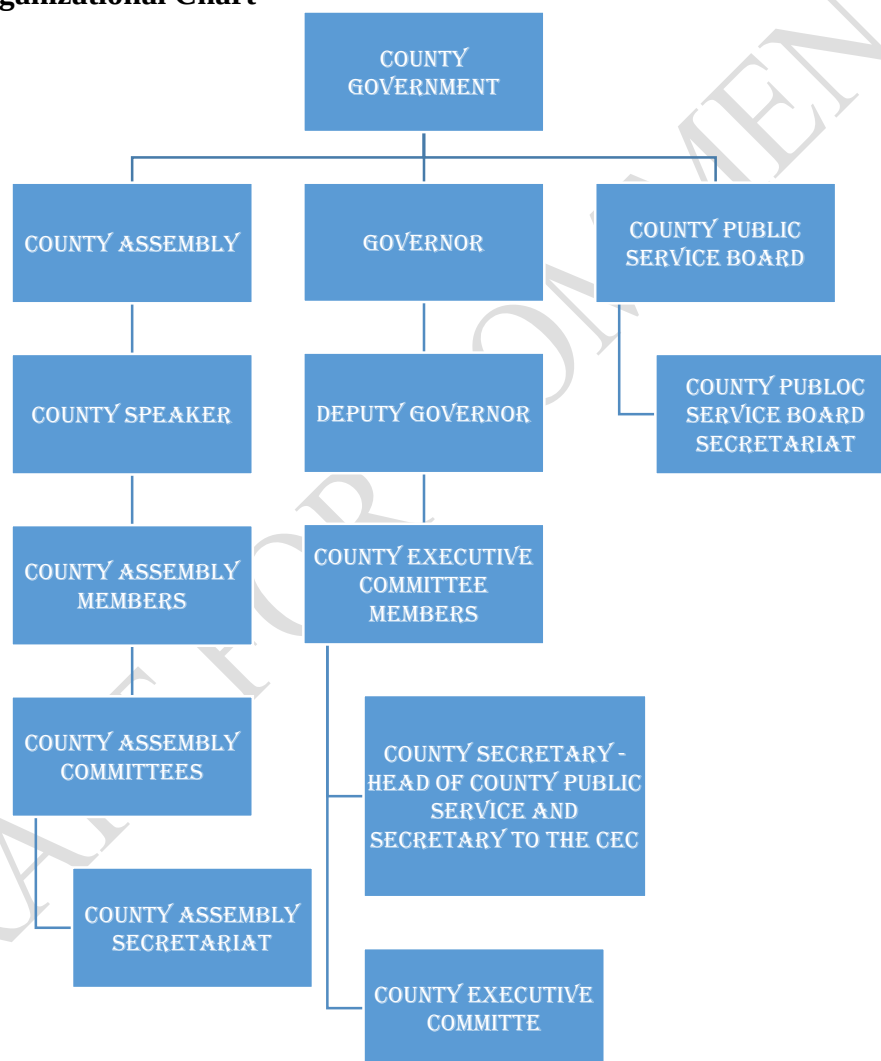
5.1 Institutional Framework

The County Government draws its role and mandate from the Forth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 with specific responsibilities:

- i. Agriculture, including crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control; and fisheries.
- ii. County health services, including county health facilities and pharmacies; ambulance services; promotion of primary health care; licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
- iii. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.
- iv. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including betting, casinos and other forms of gambling; racing; liquor licensing; cinemas; video shows and hiring; libraries; museums; sports and cultural activities and facilities; and county parks, beaches and recreation facilities.
- v. County transport, including county roads; street lighting; traffic and parking; public road transport; and ferries and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.
- vi. Animal control and welfare, including licensing of dogs; and facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
- vii. Trade development and regulation, including markets; trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions); fair trading practices; local tourism; and cooperative societies.
- viii. County planning and development, including statistics; land survey and mapping; boundaries and fencing; housing; electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.
- ix. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centers and childcare facilities.
- x. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation; and forestry.

- xi. County public works and services, including storm water management systems in built-up areas; water and sanitation services.
- xii. Firefighting services and disaster management.
- xiii. Control of drugs and pornography.
- xiv. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

Figure 5-1: Organizational Chart



5.2 Institutional Arrangement

The County Government constitutes of two arms; the County Executive and the County Legislature. The Governor is the Chief Executive and is responsible for the overall leadership in matters county economic, social and political governance. In the implementation of the 2023-2027

Integrated Development Plan, the internal institution is organized with specific roles and responsibilities.

Table 5-1: Institutional Arrangement

S/No	Institution	Role Towards Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee	– The Committee is chaired by the Governor. It comprises of the 10 executive committee members, the Deputy Governor, the County Secretary and the County Attorney. – The main role of the County Executive Committee is to supervise the administration and service delivery in all the decentralized units and agencies in the county. – The committee oversees policy and plan development including approval before submission to the county assembly for approval
2.	County Assembly	– The Legislative arm is headed by the county assembly speaker. Kajiado county assembly has a total membership of 42 that includes 25 elected members, 16 nominated and the speaker. The clerk of the county assembly is the accounting officer and is enlarge of the daily operations of the assembly. – The main role of the county assembly is legislative, oversight and representation. – The County Assembly reviews and approves the CIDP – Conducts citizen participation in the processes of the CIDP approval – Oversight implementation of the Plan by ensuring alignment of annual budgets to the Plan. – Approves county government plans while ensuring consistence with the CIDP on public investment, revenue raising and resource allocation.
3.	County Government Departments	– Comprises of 10 Departments: Trade, Cooperative Development and Enterprise Development; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Gender, Culture, Tourism and Wildlife; Education, Vocational Youth and Sports; Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development; Finance, Economic Planning and ICT; Public Service, Administration Social Services and Inspectorate Services; Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Energy; Water, Environment and Natural Resources; Medical Services and Public Health. – Additionally, there are 3 municipalities: Kajiado, Ngong and Kitengela; The Office of the County Attorney and The Office of the Governor all constitute the Departments and Agencies of the County Government.

S/No	Institution	Role Towards Implementation of the CIDP
		- County Departments and agencies facilitate sector discussions in performance review of the 2018-2022; draw the lessons learnt; identification, prioritization of programmes and projects in formulation of the CIDP. - Provide timely reports and all necessary data on the performance review and proposals for programmes and projects during implementation of the CIDP. - Facilitate sectoral collaboration and linkages for programme and project implementation. - Sectoral resource mobilization
4.	Finance and Economic Planning Department	- The department hosts the county treasury, revenue unit, and economic planning. The Department is headed by the County Executive Committee Member who is also the head of the County Treasury and is assisted by the Chief Officer. - The CECM works to ensure participatory planning through engagement of the Citizenry - Provide planning guidelines to all stakeholders through engagement of all County Executive, Legislature, National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Private Sector, Development partners and, Public Benefit Organizations and Civil Society. - Coordinate policy, programme and project reviews, formulation, and Implementation - Formulation of monitoring of the programmes framework for the CIDP. - Lead and coordinate resource mobilization for CIDP implementation - Provide timely consolidated county reports for the county management, legislative arm and other stakeholders.
5.	Office of the County Commissioner	- Coordinating the National Government departments in the CIDP preparation process - Oversee implementation and reporting of the CIDP programmes and projects for the National Government entities.
6.	National Planning Office at the county	- Act as liaison between the County Commissioner and the County Planning Unit during the entire CIDP planning and preparation Process. - Work closely with the Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as County Planning during the formulation and implementation process.
7.	Other National Government Departments and	Provide timely reports and all necessary data on the performance review and proposals for programmes and projects

S/No	Institution	Role Towards Implementation of the CIDP
	Agencies at the county	– Presentation of the government proposals on planned programmes and projects for inclusion in the CIDP
8.	Development Partners	– Support the formulation process of the CIDP – Funding programmes and projects as proposed in the CIDP hence reducing the financial deficit – Undertake joint review on programmes and projects to facilitate sectoral reporting.
9.	Civil Society Organizations	– Acts as a watchdog for the community during the entire CIDP formulation and implementation process. – Facilitate citizen participation during the plan preparation and implementation process by presenting the community interests and priorities .
10.	Private Sector	– Presenting the private sector agenda for inclusion in the CIDP preparation process. – Funding the programmes and projects as proposed in the CIDP hence reducing the funding deficit.

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

This section provides the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections by type, estimated resource envelope gap and measures of addressing the gaps.

5.3.1 Resource Requirement by Sector

This section outlines the financial resources requirement by sector during the plan period. It further illustrates percentage of the total budget for each sector as presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Resource Requirement by Sector

Sector/Department Name	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	% of total budget requirements
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	7,146,700,000	7,301,100,000	7,420,000,000	7,468,700,000	7,658,560,000	36,995,060,000	21
Public Administration and International Relations	3,319,072,500	3,361,700,000	3,427,647,742	3,366,787,652	3,259,853,078	16,735,060,972	9
Education	1,949,200,000	2,528,100,000	2,483,626,250	2,895,785,656	2,407,085,298	12,263,797,204	7
Social Protection, Culture & Recreation	893,700,000	1,645,700,000	1,647,700,000	2,000,700,000	1,492,700,000	7,680,500,000	4
Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development	3,364,093,000	4,065,333,000	4,743,373,000	3,803,423,000	3,399,373,000	19,375,595,000	11
General Economic & Commercial Affairs	715,000,000	555,000,000	477,000,000	486,000,000	434,500,000	2,667,500,000	2
Health Services	6,542,852,193	9,624,748,636	8,288,618,952	6,914,757,915	10,192,460,972	41,563,438,668	23
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	11,992,300,000	1,009,400,000	1,041,150,000	15,402,530,000	11,169,420,000	40,614,800,000	23
Total	35,922,917,693	30,011,603,386	29,531,763,738	42,302,334,962	39,950,474,605	177,719,094,384	100

5.3.2 Revenue Projections

The section indicates various sources of revenue to finance the county plan, financial year 2022/2023 being the base year and projections up to FY 2027/28.

Table 5-3: Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
Equitable share	8,591,149,690	9,879,822,144	11,361,795,465	13,066,064,785	15,025,974,502	17,279,870,678	66,613,527,574
Own Source Revenue	1,503,946,728	1,654,341,401	1,819,775,541	2,001,753,095	2,201,928,404	2,422,121,245	10,099,919,686
Conditional grants	644,983,211	709,481,532	780,429,685	858,472,654	944,319,919	1,038,751,911	4,331,455,702
Total	10,740,079,629	12,243,645,076	13,962,000,691	15,926,290,534	18,172,222,826	20,740,743,834	81,044,902,962

5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

The section highlights the county resource gap considering the estimated resource needs against the projected revenues as illustrated in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Estimated Resource Gap

FY	Requirement (Ksh.)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh.)	Variance (Ksh.)
2023/24	35,922,917,692.96	12,243,645,077.00	23,679,272,615.96
2024/25	30,091,081,635.76	13,962,000,691.00	16,129,080,944.76
2025/26	29,529,115,944.33	15,926,290,534.00	13,602,825,410.33
2026/27	42,338,684,222.51	18,172,222,825.00	24,166,461,397.51
2027/28	40,013,952,348.47	20,740,743,834.00	19,273,208,514.47
Total	177,895,751,844.03	81,044,902,961.00	96,850,848,883.03

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The 2023-2027 CIDP has a remarkable resource deficit that requires intense mobilization of domestic and external resources. Guided by the Public Finance Management Act 2012, the County Treasury has been mandated to coordinate resource mobilization for funding the budgetary requirements of the County Government and putting in place mechanisms to raise funding for the county programmes and projects. The county therefore requires an elaborate mechanism to facilitate resource mobilization, utilization, management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation including mechanisms for expanding the county revenue base. The framework must ensure funding sustainability to ensure implementation of priority programmes and projects as outlined in the CIDP.

The County expenditure requirement ranges from recurrent (discretionary and non-discretionary) expenditure and capital expenditure. Analysis of the previous expenditure trends indicates capital

expenditure is mostly constrained by recurrent expenditure pressures. This therefore demonstrates the need to establish a clear and consistent framework to ensure sustainable financing towards county revenue. The framework must demonstrate the short term, medium term and long term funding strategies as a guide to resource mobilization.

5.4 Asset Management

The County Government has continually improved the asset management processes across all departments. Guided by the principles and following the procedures of Public Procurement and Asset Disposal, the county has managed to efficiently procure and dispose assets and entities. This has been made possible by Asset Inventory Management System software, asset registers, valuation models and use of proper depreciation methods. Maintenance of assets registers and tagging has made it possible to easily identify individual assets from real-time location to maintenance history.

5.5 Risk Management

The county is committed to risk identification and evaluation to aid a coordinated and economical application of resources. The section below discusses the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development.

Table 5-5: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Financial	Inadequate financial resources	Stalled projects	Medium	Enhance resource mobilization and allocation strategies; Develop pending bill aging mechanism
	Over-reliance on the locally mobilized resources	High county pending and wage bills	High	Enhance resource mobilization strategies; Adhere to employment rules and regulations
Technological	Cyber security Risk	Breach of valuable information	High	Investment in cyber security risk management
	Rapid and volatile technological advances	Low quality of work	High	Proper training to staff by the ICT department
	Unauthorized disclosure or destruction of sensitive health information	Breach of confidentiality and privacy violations	Medium	Stepping up the access controls; Regular updates to the security system
Climate Change	Drought	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	Climate smart agriculture practices
	Seasonal flash floods	Human/Animal death and destruction of property	High	Early Warning Systems; Construction of climate proof infrastructure
	Depreciation of water sources and low discharge	Increased distance to water sources; human wildlife conflict;	High	Climate smart and environmental friendly practices

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
		Depleted water resources		
Organizational	Inadequate Human Resource Capacity	Inefficiency in service delivery	Medium	Recruitment of well trained staff
	Low implementation on Policies	Low implementation of proposed programmes / projects	High	Effective policy formulation and implementation
	Vandalism; Counterfeit products	Loss of public assets through vandalism; Short durability of solar product.	High	Enhance security measures to county assets; Sourcing solar products from recognized dealers
Economical	High inflation	Increased prices hindering project implementation	High	Timely revision of budgets for high intensive capital projects
Political	Political interference in government processes	Delayed delivery of government services	High	Minimize the political interference
Legal	Non-compliance to county laws	High litigation burden	High	Compliance to county laws
Health	Outbreak of highly infectious diseases	High infections to the public affecting service delivery	High	Sensitization on hygiene measures; Vaccination and early detection; Proper disposal of waste

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

The chapter provides the framework for monitoring and evaluation during and after the plan implementation. The Constitution of Kenya Section 232 calls for accountability and transparency in service delivery within public service. The Constitution further requires for efficient and effective service delivery processes, therefore M&E facilitate for government to track its operations and service delivery processes.

The chapter highlight the proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral link to other phases of the CIDP and CADP formulation and implementation cycles. It provides stakeholders with a framework for active participation to ensure that policy recommendations are relevant and are used to inform policy formulation and efficient resource allocation and utilization.

Coordination of County's monitoring and evaluation is coordinated through the Finance and Economic Planning department with all the other government departments having a critical role to facilitate policy, programme and project implementation, tracking and reporting. Additionally, the Governors Delivery Unit has been very instrumental in facilitating monitoring of various government priority programmes and projects.

Monitoring and evaluation at the county level will be spearheaded by the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CoM&EC). The committee will draw members from County government departments, civil society organizations, development partners, public and the private sector. Monitoring and evaluation committees at the departmental and sub county level shall collect policy, programme and project data on a regular basis. The monitoring and evaluation unit coordinates M&E processes and in production of the county annual and quarterly policy, programme and project implementation review reports.

6.3 M&E Capacity

The county has adequate officers to support Monitoring and Evaluation activities across departments. The officers' continuous capacity building on areas of M&E such as modern data collection, monitoring and evaluation methods and analysis among others. Technical assistance and training to develop institutional capacity development is required. Further, the M&E function require sufficient resources to adequately undertake M&E activities. The County need to invest in

monitoring and evaluation systems such as E-CIMES for real-time data and tracking the progress of development programmes and projects.

To further strengthen the County M&E capacity, the M&E Directorate will regularly assess the M&E capacity and devise strategies to address emerging gaps through, among others, leveraging on ongoing national government and partner-led M&E capacity building initiatives, existing partnerships, and collaborations for M&E, and mobilizing more resources for the various M&E initiatives

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section presents a summary of monitoring and evaluation outcome indicators by sector programme.

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2023)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End-term Target (2027)
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development							
Crop Production and Management	Increased crop production	No. of crop tonnes produced per annum (tonnes)	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Maize (Tonnes)			71,983	79,181	86,380
		Beans (Tonnes)			18,357	20,193	22,028
		Irish Potatoes (Tonnes)			1,768	1,945	2,121
		Tomato			36,460	43,752	49,221
		Bulb Onions			1,630	1,956	2,201
	Increased crop productivity	No. of crop tonnes produced per hectare	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Maize			2.2285	2.4514	2.6742
		Beans			0.4096	0.4506	0.4916
		Irish Potatoes			3.0800	3.3880	3.6960
		Tomato			23.5074	28.2089	31.7350
		Bulb Onions			8.9071	10.6885	12.0246
Agribusiness and Market Development	To improve farmer's income	Total crop value per annum (Kshs.)	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Maize			1,814,862,000	1,996,348,200	2,177,834,400
		Beans			1,056,999,500	1,162,699,450	1,268,399,400
		Irish Potatoes			37,799,540	41,579,494	45,359,448
		Tomato			989,740,000	1,187,688,000	1,336,149,000
		Bulb Onions			119,930,000	143,916,000	161,905,500
Animal Production and Management	Increased animal production	Quantity of animal products per annum	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Beef (kgs)			9,777,820	12,707,500	16,011,320
		Mutton (Kgs)			842,832	1,038,456	1,246,158
		Chevon (Kgs)			858,045	1,115,115	1,405,050
		Milk (Litres)			21,529,998	27,127,797	34,181,025
Livestock Market Development	Increased farmers' income	Total animal products value per annum	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Dept. of Agriculture			
		Beef			1,692,315,000	2,199,375,000	2,771,190,000
		Mutton			245,826,000	302,883,000	363,462,750
		Chevon			300,315,750	390,290,250	491,767,500
		Milk			1,076,499,900	1,356,389,874	1,709,051,241

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2023)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End-term Target (2027)
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development							
Fish production and Fisheries management	Increased fish production	Tonnes of fish produced per annum	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Depart. of Fisheries	18	46	92
	Increased fish farming income	Total value of fish products realized in a year	Dept. of Agriculture/KNBS	Depart. of Fisheries	5,550,000	16,650,000	27,750,000
Land administration, planning and management	Improved land administration, planning and management	Proportion of urban population living in informal settlement or inadequate housing	Dept. of Lands/KNBS	Dept. of Lands	1	0.8	0.5
		No. of operational urban municipalities	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	0	2	3
		No. of plots with land ownership documents	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	10,000	25,000	30,000
		No. of townships and public utilities with PDPs	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	26	56	76
Land administration, planning and management	Improved land administration, planning and management	Average time taken to access information on land and related documents	Dept. of Lands	Dept. of Lands	Search- 3 Days Allotment Letters-1Month	Search- 1 Days Allotment Letters-2 Weeks	Search-30 minutes Allotment Letters-1 Weeks
		Proportion of urban population living in informal settlement or inadequate housing	Dept. of Lands/KNBS	Dept. of Lands	1	0.8	0.5
Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy							
Road development and construction	Enhanced accessibility in the County	Km of tarmacked roads	Dept. of Roads	Dept. of Roads and	375	458	528
		Km of gravelled/murramed roads	Dept. of Roads	Dept. of Roads	1000	4600	7500
Energy	Increased access to affordable and reliable energy	% of households and institutions using alternative renewable sources of energy	Dept. of Energy	Dept. of Energy	-	20	30
Fire-fighting services	Efficient and effective fire emergency response system	% of successful response to fire emergencies	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	-	100	100
		Average response time(minutes)	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	Dept. of Fire-fighting services	-	30	20
Housing development and human settlement	Increased access to affordable and decent housing	% of population using ABT	Dept. of Housing	Dept. of Housing	-	20	40
General Economic and Commercial Affairs							
Cooperative Development and Management	Vibrant Cooperatives	Annual turnover (Millions)	Dept. of Cooperative Development	Dept. of Cooperative Development	3.2	4.4	5.0
Trade Promotion and Management	Increased registered and operational	No. of registered and operational business in the county	Dept. of Trade	Dept. of Trade	24,453	28,345	32,523

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2023)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End-term Target (2027)
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development							
	businesses in the county						
Consumer Protection	Reduced exploitation of consumers	% reduction in the number of consumer complaints reported	Dept. of Trade	Dept. of Trade	-	10	30
Industrialization and Enterprise Development	Increased registered and operational industries in Kajiado County	No. of registered and operational industries/factories	Dept. of Trade	Dept. of Trade	25	27	30
Tourism Promotion and Development	Increased tourists arrival and revenue	% increase of tourist arrivals per year	Dept. of Tourism /KNBS	Dept. of Tourism	32	35	43
		% annual income increase from tourism activities	Dept. of Tourism /KNBS	Dept. of Tourism	-	5	10
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation							
Healthcare Access Services	Increased access to healthcare services	% of people accessing health care using social insurance (NHIF)	HMIS/CDH/ NHIF	County Department of Health	5	65	90
		% of facilities and public health posts staffed	IHRIS/HMIS	County Department of Health	0	65	90
		Per capita utilization rate	HMIS	County Department of Health	81	90	92
Healthcare Quality Assurance	Improved quality of healthcare services	% of maternal deaths audits	HMIS	County Department of Health	85	100	100
		Average length of stay (ALOS)	HMIS	County Department of Health	13	10	7
		Client satisfaction index	Survey Report	CGK/ County Department of Health	-	1	1
		% of facilities and public health posts with adequate public health supplies, Medicines and equipment's	LMIS/Activity Report	County Department of Health	-	100	100
Preventive and promotive health services	Reduced disease burden	TB treatment successive rate	HMIS/TIBU	County Department of Health	88	90	91
		HIV/ AIDS prevalence	HMIS/ NACC Reports/ Survey	County Department of Health	4.4	3.5	3.0
		% eligible children that were fully immunized	HMIS	County Department of Health	79	87	90
		% of reported Communicable Diseases investigated / monitored	HMIS	County Department of Health	100	100	100

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2023)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End-term Target (2027)
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development							
	Enhanced maternal health	% of eligible population accessing FP services	HMIS	County Department of Health	39	53	61
		% deliveries conducted by skilled attendant	HMIS	County Department of Health	49	58	64
		% of pregnant women attending 4 ANC visits	HMIS	County Department of Health	43	52	58
		% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years of age) with anaemia	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	55	40	30
	Enhanced child health care	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	25.3	9	3
		Prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under 5 years of age	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	10	9	3
		% of infants less than 6 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	76.5	85	90
		% of infants born with low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	8	6	4
	Improved environmental health	% of rural households with improved sanitation	HMIS/Survey/Wash Hub	County Department of Health	26	40	55
		% of urban & Peri-urban households with improved sanitation	HMIS/Survey/ Wash Hub	County Department of Health	49.2	60	70
		% of the population with access to safe drinking water	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	-	40	60
		% of households reached through health promotion	HMIS/Survey	County Department of Health	-	50	80

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline (Situation in 2023)	Short-term Target (2025)	End-term Target (2027)
Education & Vocational Training							
Access to Basic and Tertiary Education	Enhanced access to basic and tertiary education	ECD net enrolment rate	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training	86	90	95
		Primary school net enrolment rate	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	77	79	81
		Secondary school net enrolment rate	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	54	57	59
Quality Assurance and Standards	Improved education quality and standards	ECD Pupil Teacher Ratio	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training	23:1	22:1	20:1
		Primary Pupil Teacher Ratio	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	59:1	51:1	45:1
		Secondary Student Teacher Ratio	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	24:1	25:1	27:1
		County Literacy Rate	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	65	66	67
Learners Retention in Educational Institutions	Enhanced learners retention	Transition rate from ECD to Primary	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	Dept. of Education and Vocational Training/KNBS	77	79	80
		Transition rate from primary to secondary school	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education	54	56	58
		Transition rate from secondary school to tertiary level	State Dept. of Education/KNBS	State Dept. of Education			
Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation							
Human resource management and development	Improved public service delivery	Customer satisfaction level	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	80	90
		% change in client complaint	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	30	10
		Employee satisfaction level	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	80	100
		% change in the gap between staff establishment and in-post.	Public Service and CPSB	Public Service and CPSB	-	20	10
Governance and National Values	Enhanced compliance to national values and principles of governance in public services	County governance index	CPSB	CPSB	-		
		Corruption index	CPSB	CPSB			
County Administration and Law Enforcement Services	Efficiency in service delivery	Percentage of customer satisfaction	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	-	80	100
Civic Education and Public Participation	Enhanced citizen participation in county development agenda	% change in citizen participation	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	-	70	100

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Short term	End term
					(Situation in 2023)	Target (2025)	Target (2027)
Information Communication and Technology (ICT)	Enhanced access to government services	% automation of government systems	ICT	ICT	50	80	100
		% of services available on e-government platform	ICT	ICT	-	80	100
County Executive Affairs	Enhanced strategic policy leadership in county development agenda	Partnerships/agreement collaborations discussed and approved	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	-	6	10
		Average time taken to respond to disasters	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	-	1 Month	2 Weeks
Legislation, Representation and Oversight	Enhanced legislation, representation and oversight roles in the county	Proportion of policies tabled and approved	County Assembly	Kajiado County Assembly	-	100	100
		% of relevant legislation bills debated and enacted	County Assembly	Kajiado County Assembly	-	100	100
		% of petitions received and acted upon	County Assembly	Kajiado County Assembly	-	100	100
County Treasury							
Public Finance Management	Enhanced transparency and accountability in management of public resources	Annual audit opinion Disclaimer – 0 Adverse - 1 Qualified - 2 Unqualified – 3	County Treasury	County Treasury	1	3	3
Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	Sound and responsive economic and financial policies	2018-2022 CIDP implementation level (%)	County Treasury	County Treasury	45	60	90
Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Protection							
Youth Development and Empowerment	Reduced Youth Unemployment	% county contracts implemented by youth (AGPO)	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	16	19	25
Sports Development	Increased participation of youth in sporting activities	No. of youth participating in professional sports activities	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services			
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment	Reduced Gender disparities across all Levels and Sectors	% of county government staff who are women	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	-	20	30
		% of county contracts implemented by women (AGPO)	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	10	12	15
		% of participants who are women in public decision making for a	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	-	20	30

Programme	Outcome:	Key Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	End-term	
					(Situation in 2023)	Term Target (2025)	Target (2027)
Social Protection and Children Services	Enhanced social protection of the vulnerable groups	Proportion of elderly people enrolled to cash transfer fund	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	20	30	40
		% of OVC under Social Protection Fund	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection/KNBS	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection			
		No. of OVC under Cash Transfer Fund	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection/KNBS	State Dept. of Labour and Social Protection	3,911	4,200	4,400
		% of county contracts implemented by PWDs (AGPO)	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	Dept. of Youth, Sports and Social Services	1	5	10
Water, Irrigation Environment and Natural Resources							
Water Resources Management and Supply	Increased access to safe water	Average distance covered by households to the neared water point	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	4.8	4.5	4.3
		% household with access to clean & safe water	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	67.2	69	71.3
Irrigation Services	Increased land under irrigation	Area under irrigation (Ha.)	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	6000	6350	6850
Environment Management and Protection	Improved management and conservation of the environment	% Households using main sewer, septic tank, or cesspool	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	11.3	13	16
Natural Resources Management and Protection	Enhanced sustainable utilization of natural resources	% forest cover/tree in the county	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	Dept. of Water and Irrigation/KNBS	3.6	4.0	4.3